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POLITICAL.

The Revenue Reformers' Proposed Conference—An Explanation.

A Senator Uneasy Over a President's Ungratefulness.

Encouraging Advices from All Parts of the Political Field.

The Revenue Reformers—Proposed Conference—An Explanation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The *Republican* to-morrow will contain the following: "The exact language suggested by Mr. Schurz in reference to the proposed New York consultation, the meeting of gentlemen opposed to the re-election of Grant, which according to a despatch published yesterday, will be held at New York, on the 20th of this month, is to be comprised of gentlemen representing all the different shades of the opposition, and not, as has been suggested in some quarters, of men unfavorable to Mr. Greeley as a candidate for the Presidency. Its purpose is to unite all the elements of the opposition for a common action. The list of the signers of the invitation can hardly have been complete, as we have been informed on reliable authority that the use of the name of Senator Schurz was obtained only upon the understanding that the invitation should be friendly to Mr. Greeley, and distinctly representing the Cincinnati nominees, and should be signed also by some other gentlemen known to be addressed to prominent men known to be of the same way of thinking.

The *Republican* further states that the assumption which has gone out from the East that, because Mr. Schurz was disappointed in the result of the Cincinnati nominations, he will not support Mr. Greeley, is very far from being true. We have no doubt whatever that the Senator, should no opportunity be embraced before, will in his own emphatic manner establish the truth of this statement at the meeting in New York on the 20th. The Senator regards it as now certain that the only candidates for President before the people next November will be Greeley and Grant.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—The Liberal State Committee held a meeting to-day at which the subject of holding a State Convention was discussed, and it was decided not to call one until after the Baltimore Convention. Senator Schurz and Governor Brown were present. Both made speeches, in which they advised a conciliatory course towards Democrats.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The manifesto signed by Carl Schurz, Governor Cox, Mr. Bryant, and others, calling for a consultation of prominent Liberal Republicans in this city, next Thursday, excites much comment, and no little curiosity, as to its real meaning. Senator Trumbull, now in New York, asserts that the meeting is intended to render Greeley's chance at Baltimore more secured. Others conceive that it is a movement to revive the Adams as it common candidate of the Liberals and Democrats. The *World* prints call double leaded and evidently attaches the highest importance to it as an anti Greeley demonstration. Mr. Bryant's paper this morning makes no allusion to the manifesto, but assails Greeley editorially as an indefensible candidate, and prints the call headed "Another Candidate Wanted."

The *Express* takes the following view of the matter: "We are sorry to see the names of six gentlemen, among them that of Mr. Bryant, of the *Post*, summoning a consulting Convention at New York on the 20th—sorry because, though the summons itself can mean nothing, it may be so perverted as to mean something by men whose anti-Greeley zeal overrides their Democratic attachments. Schurz, Cox, Wells, and Brinkerhoff were among the original callers of the Cincinnati Convention, were present, all four of them, and are bound by it. Mr. Schurz was the presiding officer, and as the organ of the Convention pronounced Mr. Greeley its nominee. There is no honorable escape from a position like this, no matter what the dissatisfaction with the nominee, or if an escape at all, Cincinnati was the time and place for it. The Free Trade gentlemen seem dissatisfied with Mr. Greeley because he is a high tariff man. The *Express* is just as much dissatisfied with all that. But the President does not make tariffs, Congress does, and with Greeley will come in a Congress that will set right all wrong things in the tariff. Half a loaf is better than no bread, and if Greeley is high tariff, Gratz Brown is low enough, with a vote to give in the Senate which Greeley will not have, but this New York summons means only this we suppose.

Encouraging Reports from All Parts of the Political Field.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—The existence of the circular published in New York this morning with so much parade, containing the names of Colonel Schurz, Jacob D. Cox, William Cullen Bryant, Oswald Ottendorfer, David A. Wells, and Jacob Brinkerhoff, recommending a meeting and conference of gentlemen opposed to the present Administration at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 20th inst., was known to many prominent politicians here when it was first circulated, but it was not deemed proper to refer to it in a public manner until it should come to the eyes of the public in the regular channel. The meeting on the 20th, if it takes place, will not, it is well known, be unfriendly to Mr. Greeley. Every gentleman, signing that call with, it may be, one exception, will heartily support the Cincinnati ticket, although they were all strongly opposed to the selection of Mr. Greeley, and the call expressly states that it is to be a conference of gentlemen opposed to the present Administration. Mr. Greeley was informed of the step long ago, and well understood the object of it, which was nothing more nor less than to do what the circular says,—unite all the elements of opposition for a common effort.

The news from every quarter, received through an extensive correspondence at the Greeley and Brown headquarters, in this city, is of the most encouraging character. Letters from prominent Republicans in many of the Eastern and Western States, who will not pronounce in favor of Greeley and Brown until after the Baltimore Convention, give assurances that at least 25 per cent of the Republican votes will be given for these gentlemen should they be indorsed at Baltimore. As a sample of many other letters, the following extracts are given from a letter dated at St. Anthony's Falls, Minn.:

"I am most happy to be able to state that a decided majority of the Republicans of this city are in favor of Greeley and Brown, and, in the event that they are endorsed at Baltimore, Minnesota will give them a majority of 20,000."

The news from the mining regions of Pennsylvania is very satisfactory. It is thought by gentlemen well informed that in that section of the State one-third of the Republican vote will be for Mr. Greeley, as he is recognized as the true friend of the laboring men.

The Democratic opponents of Greeley, in Washington, have been quietly scheming and planning for some time, and have had great hopes of success until very lately. The action of the State Democratic Conventions, held in Kansas, Florida, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Wisconsin, has completely overwhelmed them, and they are forced to admit that there is a stampede of the Democratic party to Greeley. They feel now that the case is hopeless for them, unless they can get Greeley to withdraw, and of this, they admit, there is very little chance. It is beyond all doubt that Maryland and Virginia will send solid delegations for Greeley to Baltimore.

A Senator Uneasy Over a President's Ungratefulness—Senator Sumner's Position.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Senator Logan is just now in a most unpleasant frame of mind. His sudden accession to Grant has hardly even been noticed at the White House, and the abrupt departure of the President for Long Branch, when Logan needed assistance in some business which he now has with the Departments causes the latter to comment upon Grant's conduct in the same free manner with which he was accustomed to do about one year ago.

The Administration is working on Senator Sumner, through several sharp colored politicians, to prevent him from openly declaring in favor of the Cincinnati nominees. The Senator said recently that the nominations at Philadelphia demonstrated that the military clique at the White House have no regard whatever for the interests of the Republican party, and that this clique was determined to both rule and ruin.

Pennsylvania State Temperance Convention.

ALTOONA, Pa., June 14.—The State Temperance Convention met here to-day. The platform first approves of the action of the Convention of the 9th of August 1871. The second affirms the proceedings of the National Prohibition party at Columbus, O., on the 22d February, 1872. The third declares the traffic in liquor, as a beverage, injurious to the best interests of society, and demands its suppression by law. The fourth resolves against the great danger arising from the competition of the ruling party for the liquor vote. The fifth pledges the adoption of political measures, but not at a sacrifice of moral means. The sixth invites all citizens to join in the effort to rescue the State from the dominion of intemperance. The remaining resolutions recognize the duty of protecting American industry, justice to women as voters, and equality of labor with capital, and express continued reliance on the blessing of Almighty God.

The following nominations were made: For Governor, S. B. Chase, of Susquehanna County; Supreme Judge, Joseph Henderson, of Washington County; Auditor General, Barr Spangler, of Lancaster County; Congressmen-at Large, Colonel George F. McFarland, A. J. Clark, and B. Rush Bradford.

Mr. Voorhees "Sees" the Associated Press Reporter.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 14.—As an act of justice to Mr. Voorhees, his friends request the publication of the following, which will appear in the Terre Haute *Journal* to-morrow morning: "A mean lie,—one of the meanest lies yet started by the crazy Greeleyites,—was a telegraphic despatch which they caused to be sent all over the country from Indianapolis, last Wednesday, stating that Hon. D. W. Voorhees was defeated as candidate to the Baltimore Convention by his District. That report was utterly and cruelly false. When Mr. Voorhees reached Indianapolis on Tuesday evening, he was immediately called upon by friends from every county in the Sixth Congressional District, and was urged to go as a delegate to the Baltimore Convention from the District. Mr. Voorhees promptly and imperatively declined the use of his name in that connection, and of these facts there is abundant proof to show that the District did not mean to repudiate his course. He was the next morning unanimously agreed upon by the District as a delegate from the State at large. This was done without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Voorhees, and, as we understand, for the purpose of preventing the action of the district on the evening before from being misunderstood or misrepresented, as it has been as to Mr. Voorhees' position in this District. We know he can have the race for Congress by unanimous consent, and we further know that the strongest Greeleyites in this District have approached him urging his acceptance of the nomination, as the only hope of carrying this District against the Grant party, and thereby saving the Congressman, the State ticket and the Legislature.

New Hampshire Election—The Senatorial Question.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—Both Houses of the Legislature met in convention, and proceeded to the election of State officers, with the following result: For Secretary of State, Benjamin F. Prescott, of Concord; for State Treasurer, Solon A. Carter, of Keene. Owen C. Moore, of Nashua, was elected State Printer, and Charles F. Montgomery, of Strafford, Commissary General.

CONCORD, N. H., June 13.—The Republican Legislative caucus was held this evening. Five ballots were taken, the last one resulting in the nomination of Bainbridge Wadleigh as the Republican candidate for United States Senator. On the first ballot, Mr. Wadleigh had but three votes, against 102 for J. W. Patterson. Mr. Wadleigh is a lawyer of high standing in the State, and has been for eight years a member of the Legislature.

Miscellaneous.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 13.—It is reported that all the Custom House employes in San Francisco, favorable to Greeley, are to be reported immediately for removal.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The Jefferson Democratic General Committee, of Brooklyn, has passed resolutions favoring a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—The campaign on the Republican side has opened out lively, appointments having been made for all the candidates on the State ticket, extending into July. Senator Morton arrived home last evening, and will take a lively part in the canvass.

INDIANA.

Deliberate Attempt to Murder—Defalcation.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 14.—A feud between two families of the name of Albright and McCaslin culminated this morning in a probable murder. As Henry Albright was coming into town, he was met by two of the McCaslins and a neighbor named McCrea, who stopped his horses, and H. McCaslin fired, the ball lodging in Albright's abdomen, inflicting a wound from which he cannot recover. The murderers were arrested and released in $10,000 bail.

Doggett & Co., wholesale confectioners, have just discovered a loss of some $5,000 through the defalcation of their bookkeeper.

IOWA.

The Late Freshet and the Railroads—Damages Being Rapidly Repaired—Fire at Lansing—The North Iowa Turnverein—Weather.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 14.—The railroads are still deranged. The damage done by the storm is not entirely repaired yet. The Southwestern Road will probably be clear to Cedar Rapids by morning. On the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Road the St. Paul train is at Vinton, unable to get either way. They expect to have trains running regularly to-day. The Chicago & Northwestern is compelled to transfer passengers and baggage. There is a large force of men at work, and the track will be all clear soon. The track was under water to a depth of three feet, for a distance of two miles east of Blairstown, Iowa.

A fire at Lansing, Iowa, destroyed Englehorn's tobacco store. The loss on building and stock is $1,500, fully insured.

The North Iowa Turnverein is gathering at Guttenberg, and promises to be a grand success.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

What the Brave General Ryan Proposes to Do if he Has the Opportunity.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The *Daily Morning Chronicle*, to-day, contains an account of what is proposed to be done under the lead of General Ryan, who left on the steamer Fannie, for Cuba. The plan of operation is stated to be: On disembarking General Ryan will first rally the coast-guard, and immediately despatch fleet courier to the interior of the island, to announce to trusted Cubans, already aware of the approaching army of liberation, his arrival, and will, with all expedition, get together the largest force he can, for the purpose of protecting the landing of the two expeditions, which follow him without delay. Three steamers put to sea the same day, each one having the same destination, but the Fannie will reach the rendezvous some little time in advance of the others. The entire force amounts to full 1,200 men, and all of them are completely armed and equipped.

General Ryan will remain on the coast, and expects to have, within forty-eight hours of his landing, at least 5,000 true Cubans rallied to his standard, and ready armed to make a fight, if necessary for the protection of the disembarkation of the men from the two other steamers.

More expeditions are to follow. One is already started, and strong hopes are entertained that the great object will be accomplished between now and the Presidential election.

The Fannie has on board 3,000 Remington breech-loading rifles, 2,000 Enfield rifles, 500 Winchester carbines, 3,000 Colt's navy revolvers, 2,000,000 rounds of ammunition, a battery of six field pieces, and three tons of powder, together with a great quantity of saddles, bridles, medical stores, and clothing.

International Young Men's Christian Association.

LOWELL, Mass., June 14.—In the Young Men's Christian Association Convention, this morning, a resolution was offered by Rev. T. A. Fernly, of Pennsylvania, to the following effect: That this International Young Men's Christian Association Convention pledges itself to resist to the utmost, all attempts that have been made, or that may be made, to exclude the word of God from the public schools of the nation, and that where it is temporarily excluded we will use special efforts to put the Bible in every Roman Catholic family.

Considerable discussion was excited by the proposition, and, among other speakers, G. O. Strout made an argument in opposition to the resolution, maintaining that the country is a free one, where no trammels of sect should be established, or attempts at undue religious pressure sustained. These expressions were greeted with hisses mingled with faint applause from every quarter of the house, and great excitement prevailed. The efforts of the presiding officer and the good judgment of some of the delegates quelled the excitement and an apology was made for the acts of disapproval, and Strout concluded his remarks. The resolution passed, when the topic "Lectures and Lecturers" was treated upon by Rev. Mr. Martin, of New York.

At the afternoon session the Standing Committee reported a series of resolutions: First, indorsing the *Association Monthly* as the official organ of the Association, and authorizing the Executive Committee to provide for its publication in its present form, and, if deemed expedient, to make a weekly issue, etc.

The resolution called out a lively debate. Mr. Cowdres, of Detroit, thought in its present form it was read by but few, containing, as it does, mainly reports of societies and advertisements. It was not read by the masses, and was not worth ten cents a ton!

Mr. Frink wanted an organ to make a prominent feature of proper literature for a news-stand. Selling the current morbid literature of the day was worse than four lager beer saloons.

Mr. Brainard, of the Executive Committee, said if a tithe of the money expended in the erection of public edifices and elegant rooms, throughout the country, had been applied in this direction, a far different sheet could have been circulated.

A member thought that an active daily of 10,000 would be worth more to the Association than a million of the monthly as now conducted. He wanted a paper that would be sought after by adults, and that children would cry for.

The resolution was finally passed, and a resolution to appoint an Executive Committee for three years introduced. Considerable difference of opinion arose, as the report embraced all old members who had served six years, and all from New York.

Mr. Anderson, from Boston, thought other places than New York entitled to it. Cincinnati had money and brains, and so had other cities. He wanted an infusion of new blood.

Mr. Curry followed, and desired new blood, and moved an addition of three; one each from Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Boston.

Mr. Martin, of Brooklyn, said that, although contiguous to the City of New York, the Brooklyn Association are unable to find out anything from the Executive Committee.

Mr. Brainard replied that, as far as combinations were concerned, he had never yet been able to get the man he wanted for President of the Association.

Mr. Miller made a happy reply.

The resolution as reported was passed.

The following are the names of the Committee: Chas. Brainard, W. F. Lee, Jos. Stokes, Jr., Timothy G. Sulloway, Jr., Thos. Cochrane, Jr., and Boswell Miller.

Various other resolutions were acted on relative to general business, and to-morrow was fixed as the time for subscription to the organ of the association.

All little unpleasantnesses were amicably adjusted after adjournment.

At the evening session, Mr. Brainard, of New York, for the Executive Committee, read the declaration of the entire Committee on account of the action in the afternoon, and said it was, after careful and prayerful consideration.

Mr. Hamilton, of Somerville, opposed the acceptance of the same, and it was moved to postpone the matter till to-morrow.

Mr. McLean, of Halifax, did not wonder at the action of the Committee. This Committee had done more to build the Association up to its present efficiency than any other men, and that, also, to the detriment of their own private business.

The question on the acceptance was unanimously voted down.

The topic, "How can Christian homes be rendered most serviceable in restraining young men from evil and winning them to Christ," was discussed by Rev. Dr. Pratt, of Ohio.

Rev. J. W. Willett, of Rhode Island, followed, on "Small Things."

Adjourned.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, June 13.—The Cortes has adjourned. The Ministerial crisis continues.

MADRID, June 14.—A new Cabinet has been formed by the united efforts of General Cordova and Senor Zorilla. Don Ruiz Zorilla is President of the Council.

MADRID, June 14.—The following are additional members of the new Cabinet: Lieutenant General F. Fernandez DeCordova, Minister of War *ad interim*; Senor J. M. Beranger, Minister of Marine; Senor Gomes, Minister of Finance; Senor Echgaray, Minister of Public Works; Senor Gasset, Minister of the Colonies; Senor Martos, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice *ad interim*.

The oaths of office were taken by the members of the new Ministry last night. It is reported that their first measure will be the appointment of General Don Baldonero Espartero Generalissimo of the Army of the North.

Don Ruiz Zorilla was at first appointed to the Ministry of the Interior; Senor Rios to the Ministry of Justice; Senor Becerra to that of Works, and Senor Martos to that of Foreign Affairs alone, but the Cabinet, as finally constructed, is as above stated.

The New Ministry will reorganize the entire militia force of the Kingdom.

The Cortez will soon be prorogued, and subsequently dissolved.

MADRID, June 14—Eve.—The Cabinet awaits the arrival of Zorilla. It is said that Zorilla obstinately resisted the representations of the Committee sent to induce him to come to Madrid and accept the Premiership and Ministry of the Interior.

The King has issued a decree proroguing the Cortes.

FRANCE.

PARIS, June 14.—The "Right" in the Assembly have resolved to demand that Thiers will dismiss some of his ministers, and carry on the administration in accordance with the views of the majority. Thiers objects to a triumvirate, but favors the appointment of Grevy as Vice President.

The French Government has completed the draft of a postal convention with the United States.

Mr. Washburne, American Minister, has invited France to join the Emigration Congress to be held at Washington.

The Protestant Synod now in session here, has just passed through an unusually animated discussion, which resulted in a schism of the church. M. Guizot, leader of the orthodox party, maintained the authority of the scriptures, while Rev. M. Coquerel, who is at the head of the Liberal party, justified certain divergencies relative to divinity and the resurrection of Christ. The Liberals, demurring at the action of the Orthodox majority, withdrew from the Synod.

Negotiations with Germany for the gradual evacuation of France as instalments of the indemnity are paid, are progressing satisfactorily.

CANADA.

OTTAWA, Canada, June 14.—To-day Lord Lisgar closed the last session of the present Canadian Parliament with the usual formalities. In his speech he said that the adoption of the articles of the Treaty of Washington which relate to Canadian interests, shows the determination of the members to share the fortunes of England. He spoke in the most favorable terms of the project to build the railway to the Pacific; approved heartily of the outlay sanctioned for the improvement of the St. Lawrence and auxiliary canals, and congratulated members on the prosperous condition of the revenue, and on having been enabled to diminish the burdens of the people by repealing the duties on tea and coffee. He concluded with thanks for the joint address with which he had been honored on the eve of his departure, and expressed the hope that the good understanding which exists between Canada and the mother country may be constant and unimpaired for generations to come.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, June 7 via Havana, June 14.—Congress has adjourned, after passing the Tariff bill, and a bill granting ample facilities to the President. Peace prevails in a majority of the States. The journals praise Representative Dunnell's speech in the United States Congress on the Mexican question.

The Geographical Society has elected Dunnell a member.

Rumors of Cabinet changes are unfounded.

The feeling in Mexico towards the citizens and Government of the United States is growing very favorable. The *Two Republics*, *Monitor*, and *Correo* favor Horace Greeley for President.

TURKEY.

LONDON, June 14.—A despatch from Bagdad says that the royal mail steamship Cashmere was attacked at Bassora by pirates, who killed and wounded several persons on board, and carried off 43,000 rupees.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 14.—Miss Rye has opened a home for deserted girls at Peckham, from which a certain number will be sent regularly to Canada.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, June 14.—There was an extensive conflagration in this city, yesterday, which at one time threatened to destroy the Custom House and Exchange. The flames were finally checked and those buildings saved. Loss very heavy.

Storms at the East.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 13.—A hailstorm of extraordinary severity passed over North Adams this afternoon. Some of the hailstones were from seven to eight and a half inches in circumference, and hundreds of panes of glass were broken.

BANGOR, Me., June 13.—A severe tornado, accompanied with thunder and lightning, passed over portions of Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties yesterday, doing much damage.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A number of trees in the squares and in Central Park were torn up by a tornado this afternoon. Several vessels in the harbor lost spars and had sails torn to tatters. In Brooklyn a partially finished three-story brick house on Broadway was blown down, and George Brown killed and three other workmen seriously injured. The roof of Harvey's Dye Works, and roofs of three houses on West street, were blown off. Mary Cullen, 10 years of age, was blown off the dock at the foot of Pacific street and drowned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Partially cloudy weather will prevail on Saturday north of the Ohio Valley, with light to fresh northerly to westerly winds over the Southern States east of the Mississippi. Clearing, but partially cloudy weather for the middle and New England States, with light to fresh southwesterly to northwesterly winds.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The Signal Service weather reports, which were only originally intended for the benefit of commerce, have proved so useful to the agricultural interests of the country also, that Congress has authorized the War Department to extend the working of the system so as to provide specially for these interests, by the collection of reports from various points in the interior.

Fires.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., June 13.—The glass works of Ripley & Co., at Birmingham, Pa., were destroyed by fire to-night. The packing-room, with a large amount of new stock, was saved. The loss is 20,000; fully insured.

PERU, Ind., June 14.—A fire originated in the planing and sawing mills of Dan Wilkinson, to-day, which were entirely consumed, together with $6,000 worth of lumber in the yard adjoining. Loss of building and contents, $15,000. A brick dwelling across the street was damaged $1,000, and two or three frame houses were damaged. The wind was blowing a gale, and for a time the destruction of a large part of our city was threatened.

The Philadelphia Strikers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—Last evening the Committee meeting of the various Trades Unions, and other organizations favorable to the eight-hour movement, was largely attended. An eight-hour league was formed, and resolutions were adopted favoring the eight-hour system and demanding legislation thereon; also, that the Patent law should be changed so that any right shall be forfeited on which men are engaged more than eight hours per day; and that manufacturing corporations ought also to adopt the eight-hour system or lose their charters.

Distillery Case.

CINCINNATI, O., June 14.—The testimony in the Plank Road Distillery case, involving claims on the part of the Government for $300,000, closed to-day, after ten days of unusually bitter contest. Judge Matthews, in behalf of the Government, withdrew the charge against two of the defendants, J. W. Goff, and Peter Schwab. It came out in the testimony that Mr. Goff had, since the first Internal Revenue law went into operation, paid to the Government $22,000,000 in taxes.

Six Men Killed by a Falling Furnace.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Fourteen men were buried in the ruins of the new furnace building of J. B. Moorhead & Co., in West Conshohocken yesterday. Six were killed: James Kelly, Nathan Morrissey, John Dunn, Freeman Powers, and J. J. Ramsey. The hurt are Thomas Dempsey and four others seriously, and three slightly. The fall was caused by the pressure of cinders on one side of the arch.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Samuel Allanbaugh, a farmer residing in Green township, O., near Londonville, was killed on Thursday, by being struck by a falling tree.

—An examination of the records of the Endowment House in Salt Lake City, discloses the fact that but three plural marriages were celebrated during the three months ending June 1.

—A heavy sulphur shower prevailed at Saratoga on Thursday night. In many places the ground was covered with a deposit of yellow sulphur.

R. C. Gordon, a wealthy citizen of St. Louis, while spreading a tarpaulin over a newly-made wall of an addition to his residence, to protect it from the storm, yesterday, slipped and fell, rupturing a blood-vessel, and died in half an hour.

Wrought Iron Ties.

An English scientific journal makes the following interesting statements: The new railway sleeper which has lately been brought forward in England is likely, it is thought, to prove of special advantage in some respects, and particularly in tropical countries. The constructors of the various railways in India, for example, experience the greatest difficulty in making and maintaining the permanent way. The dry rot, and those pests of India, the white ants, are terribly destructive. Sleepers sent from England, creosoted and "pickled," are not protected from the influences of the sun and vermin, and seldom or never last more than three years. It was necessary, therefore, to find a substitute impervious to the attacks of insects, which might be made perfect and ready to be laid down whenever and wherever required. The new sleeper is made up of a number of webs and plates of rolled iron, riveted together, and pierced with bolt-holes for the chairs. This is estimated to save about two-thirds of the labor of laying, and leaves but little work to be done by native or other labor. The direct cost is found to be not more than one shilling each above the best wooden sleeper, and they are calculated to last ten times as long in tropical countries, and three times as long in Europe. Many eminent engineers and railway constructors, who have examined these sleepers, express great confidence in their superior adaptation.

GEN. DURBIN WARD, OF OHIO.

He Favors the Indorsement of Greeley at Baltimore.

LEBANON, Ohio, June 13, 1872.

M. S. WILLIAMSON, Esq.—DEAR SIR: You ask my views as to the propriety of the Convention nominating Horace Greeley for President. * * * It must not be forgotten that the Democracy, great and harmonious before, have not for the last fifteen years been in perfect accord with each other. As to most of the stormy events of the late revolution, they were divided in opinion and in action. Excluded from power on account of their own dissensions, their leaders lost the popular confidence, and the mission of the party has recently been only of opposition; but it has in this work nobly stood forth as the bulwark of the Constitution and of personal rights. But there attaches to the whole party organization, in the popular mind, the bad eminence of opposition to the late war. It may be unphilosophical, it may be unjust, but the American people will never elect any man President who did not support the late war. To that the Democracy may as well make up their minds first as last. I have no such feeling, and have for other offices repeatedly supported those who did not act with me in the war, and I would readily do so again. But there are enough who will not to bring defeat on any standard whose Presidential candidate can be suspected of lukewarmness to what was in the popular heart the country's cause. If the Baltimore Convention, then, would make a successful nomination, it must give the country confidence by selecting some not open to this objection. This greatly narrows the selection as among Democratic statesmen, the great body of whom are regarded by the masses as having coldly, to say the least, seconded the efforts to suppress the late rebellion.

The nomination of a War Democrat by the National Convention would, in my judgment, have been the true policy, had that nomination been made in time. Such nominee would have commanded the support of the whole party, and enlisted many recruits from dissatisfied Republicans, tired of the tyranny, corruption, and nepotism of Grant's administration. But this nomination was not made. The Democracy looked with hope to the Cincinnati Convention, and though it had expected Adams, or Trumbull, or Davis, as the nominee, yet, when Greeley was nominated, the party still hesitated. The National Committee called the Baltimore Convention for July 9, two months ahead. The Greeley movement was left two months' time for development. This, itself, gave the movement great impetus. It was from the first a foregone conclusion that Grant was to be the Radical candidate. And so, when Greeley was nominated, all parties, in spite of themselves, began to treat them as the rival candidates for President.

If the Democracy were not going to adopt the Cincinnati nominees, the question was naturally asked, why not call the Convention at once? In the half disorganized condition of the party, when its very National Committee—the guardians of its interests—moved with a dilatory and faltering step, how could it be expected that the people would hold their judgment in suspense and await the tardy action of their leaders? The American mind is eminently practical, and the strategic point of a "straight nomination" was lost when the Convention was so long delayed. The current of events, like the current of a river, is never up stream. If it was meant to make the landing of a "straight nomination," the party boat should have been headed to shore sooner. We have now floated past the landing, and nothing but almost superhuman strength and tact can carry us back *up stream*, or prevent us from being borne onward to the nomination of Greeley. I confess, therefore, that whatever I might have advised three months ago, I believe it the part of wisdom now to boldly "accept the situation" and nominate Greeley. I would have preferred a recognized and tried Democratic statesman, such as Groesbeck, but events make such a nomination now too late, and differing widely as I do from Greeley in most of his political ideas, I can cordially support his election as against Grant. It is true, the whole framework of Greeley's political creed is anti-Democratic, but there is no doubt of his integrity. He will administer the Government in the interests of peace and amnesty, not war and proscription, and such is the present position of affairs that this is really of more value to the country than any mere abstract political doctrine. He is willing to leave the tariff to Congress, and we could get little more from any one. No President has ever vetoed a tariff bill. Besides, Democrats themselves are not perfectly agreed on this question. Nor does it at present take such hold of popular thought as to make it a successful watchword of party. We of the Revenue Tariff school have yet to educate public sentiment up to this doctrine before we can make it a Presidential issue.

There is still another thing to be said of Greeley. He may have his weaknesses, his vagaries, as who has not? But he is, nevertheless, and has been for a generation, a great popular leader. He is a great thinker, wrong-headed sometimes, right-hearted always. Sometimes the pulsations of his heart are so strong as to disturb the equilibrium of his head, but his failings always lean to virtue's side. He is every way a man of work, strong in nature, thoughtful, honest, temperate, industrious. One of the people, too, is he. Ever urgent for their interests, ever advising them to higher aims, ever pointing them to the paths of industry and frugality, ever conjoining them to virtue. He has always been the friend of the weak and the poor. From his door the needy are not turned unaided away, nor does he refuse the humble advice and counsel. What weigh his little quibbles against virtues like these? Of late years great leaders are rarely made President. Since Jackson no man of equal character—save one—has occupied the White House. Let the Democracy, then, forgetting the past, have magnanimity enough to nominate, for the sake of the country, the boldest and bitterest opponent, and ardently support him, and they will not only achieve success, but have the glory of once more restoring peace and fraternal confidence to all sections of the country. In doing so we are not called upon to make any abandonment of our principles or of our organization. We but move to the front with the march of events and meet the issue of the day as they arise, instead of lingering in the graveyard of the past to wrangle over the epitaphs of "dead issues." Very respectfully,

DURBIN WARD.

Woes of a Virginia Editor.

John Phœnix's experience as an editor can never be forgotten. M. Tartine's troubles in attempting to conduct the *Cigare* newspaper for a day in Paris during the siege are fresh in the recollection of the reading public. But neither Tartine nor Phœnix was subjected to so peculiar an outrage upon his sensibilities as once befell a Virginia lawyer who tried to play political editor in the brave old days of slavery and unterrified Democracy.

"I had succeeded," says he, "beyond my most sanguine expectations. My friends were astounded at the capacity which I so suddenly displayed. The circulation of the paper increased, my editorials were copied far and wide, while compliments poured in upon me from every side. Within a month I had become a power in the land. The local politicians were in awe of me, and I fancied, not without reason, that I was shaping both State and national legislation. What pleased me most was the fact that the real editor of the paper, having employed me temporarily in order that he might spend a few weeks in the city of Washington, was so charmed with my performance that he not only offered me a large interest in the paper, but announced to me by letter his intention of resigning in my favor. The truth was, I had quite eclipsed him. He knew it, and knew the public knew it.

"All thought of returning to the practice of law being abandoned, I applied myself with increased energy and ambition to the paper. The effect was immediate and unmistakable. A great career opened before me.

"Everything was going on swimmingly, when I was annoyed one morning by the entrance of the foreman, just as I was in the midst of one of my most brilliant articles.

"'Well, sir?' said I sternly, as I looked up from the foolscap on which I had been writing.

"'Captain,' said he nervously, for my temper, never the best, was equivocally fierce at that moment—'Captain, there's an auction going on out here in the street.'

"'What the devil have I to do with that, sir! I am not in want of second-hand furniture.'

"'Some of the likeliest young niggers, Cap, you ever laid eyes on.'

"'Do you take me for a nigger-trader, you infernal scoundrel?'

"'No sir; but you had better step out and buy five or six of them. Four might do, if they were all apt scholars, but some of them might not take to the business readily, and you had better buy six of the smartest. Them you don't want, you know, you can sell again 'most any time, and maybe make a right sharp margin on 'em.'

"'Six niggers! Buy six of them?'

"'Yes, sir, certainly. There's no *ifs* nor *ands* about it; you've got to do it, right away.'

"A suspicion crept over my mind that the man was drunk, but, resisting the temptation to kick him out of the office, I contented myself with a question: 'Got to buy them—for what?'

"'Why to learn the business.'

"'Business? what business?'

"'Why, the printing-business.'

"Anger was lost in amazement at this monstrous proposition made so coolly and calmly. Dropping my pen, I gazed at him for some moments in silence, and at length said, 'Are you drunk, sir, or crazy, or both? Do you seriously propose to me to go out and buy six raw negroes off the block, and set them to printing this paper?'

"'I do sir. Every hand but one in the office is tight, they are on a bust, and good for a week before they'll get over it. And there's not a printer to be had within a hundred miles of this town.' He paused, but, as I said nothing, he continued: 'Cap, listen to me. You are new to this business. I ain't: I've been in it all my life. Now, just as long as you are in this business you will be liable to this sort of trouble from drunken printers. I have thought a good deal about it, and the more I think about it the better I am satisfied that the only way to get along comfortably in the printing business is to buy your printers and own them. They can't strike, they can't run away, and if they get drunk you can whale 'em like——. Then you don't have to pay them anything; just feed and clothe 'em—that's all. Depend upon it, Cap' it's the best plan. Go out now, Cap, and buy 'em.'

"'Wait for me here.'

"He evidently thought he had convinced me and that I was going to attend the negro-auction. I did no such thing. Putting on my hat, I went up stairs into the composing-room. Too true! There my solitary printer, a fine, industrious young fellow, who worked all day and played on the flute all night, was hard at it, setting type for dear life. He said nothing to me, and I said nothing to him. Turning on my heel, I went down stairs again, left the office, and never returned to it. The paper expired then and there, and that was the last I had to do with the printing-business."

This incident occured in Lynchburg, Virginia. The printer who worked all day and played on the flute all night is now, and has been for very many years, the editor of a leading paper in the city of Richmond.—*Lippincott for June.*

The Po and Ferrara.

The Po, whose recent inundation has involved such an immense destruction of property, is the largest of Italian rivers, and takes its rise on the north and south sides of Monte Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, close to the French frontier. From the source it flows eastward for about twenty miles, and at Saluzzo leaves its rocky defiles for the open plain. Thence the direction of the stream is north-northeast past Turin, beyond which point, at the town of Chivasso, the course is changed to the east, and so continues until the Adriatic is reached. The entire length of the Po is reckoned at 450 miles, and it is navigable for small barges to within sixty miles of its source. At Turin the river is about 700 feet wide; at Pavia, 1,000 feet; at Cremona, 1,000 feet, and below Polesella, 800 feet.

Ferrara, which seems to have suffered most from the overflow—22,000 people being reported homeless there—is the most northern of Italian Provinces washed by the Adriatic, and is almost inclosed by the Po and its branches. The territorial area is estimated at 1,180 square miles, and the population, according to the official statistics in 1861, is 194,164. Considerable trade is carried on in fish, corn, and hemp, and there is an abundance of pasturage. Ferrara was at one time a Dukedom, but, in 1598, the reigning family of Este failing of a legitimate male heir, it was absorbed into the States of the Church by Pope Clement VIII. In 1860 it became a part of the Kingdom of Italy.

—The Oshkosh *Northwestern* has found a cousin of Greeley's. It says: "Horace Greeley has a cousin residing near Stockbridge across the lake from this city. In September last, when H. G. came here to lecture, his first inquiries were for this cousin, and during the afternoon the relation appeared. Greeley had not seen him for fifteen years."

—The White House fuel for the past year cost $5,000.

—A child three years old, received into the Buffalo Orphan Asylum the other day, was found to be suffering from *delerium tremens*, its drunken mother having actually fed her offspring from the whisky bottle.

DIED.

BELLINGER—June 13, Richard Bellinger, aged 49 years.

WAUGH—At Ravenswood, Ills., June 14, Lydia M. Hayes, wife of Rev. J. W. Waugh, D. D., missionary to India.

The funeral will take place to-day, June 15, at 3:30 o'clock p. m., at Ravenswood, Ill. All friends are invited.

COYNE—On June 14, 1872, at 9 o'clock, Owen Coyne, of consumption, aged 48 years.

Funeral from residence, No. 397 South State street, by Chicago & Northwestern Railroad cars to Calvary Cemetery, at 1 o'clock, Sunday, June 16. All friends are invited to attend.

HATS.

The erection of our NEW STORE, 513 and 515 Wabash-av., does not interfere with our daily business. AS USUAL, our stock comprises the choicest assortment of SUMMER STYLES of FRENCH PEARL CASSIMERE, NUTRIA AND BEAVER SOFT FELT, SILK, POPLIN AND STRAW HATS, CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS & TURBANS in great variety.

J. A. SMITH & CO., 513 Wabash-av.

SUMMER
HEAD DRESS.
The Greatest Variety, the Finest Goods, and the Largest Stock in this market, are at
BREWSTER'S,
38 WEST MADISON-ST., opp. Sherman House.

SCOTT,
"THE HATTER,"
No. 21 Madison-st.,
Between the Sherman and Briggs Houses.
Has all the new and nobby styles of SUMMER HATS at BOTTOM PRICES.

BUY YOUR
HATS
AT
BARSTOW'S,
No. 66 WEST MADISON-ST.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree, at Lessing Hall, 12 North Clinton-st. By order of the W. M. SAMUEL C. SMITH, Secretary.

MASS MEETING

To be held in Gottfried's Brewery, corner Stewart av. and Archer Road. All citizens interested, who wish to protest against a railroad on Stewart-av., are invited to appear this evening at 8 o'clock, at above place.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

THE
HUMBOLDT PARK
RESIDENCE
ASSOCIATION.

A Corporation chartered under the General Law of the State of Illinois.

Having within five days disposed of our first series of shares, consisting of 1,600 shares, at $100 each, we now offer to the public the second series, consisting of 1,400 Shares at $100 each, and which will exhaust our authorized capital of $300,000.

We have acquired title to a tract of land of thirty acres immediately north of Humboldt Park, and east of Humboldt Boulevard, having about 800 feet frontage on the latter. This property is divided in 150 double lots, 50 feet wide, containing in all 7,000 feet front. It is situated close to North av., which will be improved by cindering, and has now an eight foot sidewalk to Milwaukee-av. The

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad
Has agreed to
ERECT A DEPOT
On part of this ground, and having now obtained the franchise to enter the city, promise to have the first 50 miles of their road
Completed Early in Fall,
And to Run a Dummy Train Every Hour.

This property is OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS, though only 3½ miles from Court House, consequently
TAXES ARE LOW.

All these advantages, and the neighborhood of Park and Boulevard, recommend this property highly for immediate improvement, and we do not doubt that in a few months many handsome residences will be erected.

Payments for every 10 shares (representing one double lot of 50 feet), are as follows:

25 per cent or $250	Cash before July 10, 1872
25 per cent or $250	Cash on July 10, 1873
25 per cent or $250	Cash on July 10, 1874
25 per cent or $250	Cash on July 10, 1875

With interest at 8 per cent annum.

Full Warrantee Deeds & Abstract of Title
Given after the payments are made. Similar ADVANTAGES enjoyed by SHAREHOLDERS as the PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST SERIES OF OUR ASSOCIATION.

A Choice of Lots
To be sold at AUCTION, and PREMIUMS thus received,
All to be Distributed
AMONG THE MEMBERS.

All Expenses for Improvements,
THE BUILDING OF SIDEWALKS, erection of DEPOT STATION, and introduction of WATER from the ARTESIAN WELL, will be paid by the ASSOCIATION, who retain for that purpose TEN LOTS IN OUR TRACT.

Liberal Premiums
Will be paid for ERECTION of the FIRST SIX RESIDENCES; the owner of the first residence of $5,000 receives a premium of $1,000.

We invite all who intend to become shareholders in our Association to call at
GREENEBAUM'S BANK,
16 North Canal-st., where the subscription list is now open, and where plans and printed pamphlets may be seen.
FRANZ ARNOLD, President,
CHARLES PROEBSTING, Secretary,
HENRY GREENEBAUM, Trustee.

MAPLEWOOD
Adjoining Old City Limits—4 Miles from Court House—Accessible by Steam Cars—Commutation Fare 6 3-4 Cents.

Large frontage on Humboldt Boulevard, Fullerton, and Western-avs. Trees have been set out over the entire property, sidewalks have been laid, artesian well, superior to any other in this vicinity, flowing at the rate of 300 gallons per minute, of pure water, equal in every respect to that of Lake Michigan. Purchasers of these lots avoid city taxes, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach this vicinity. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements.

WING & FARLIN,
No. 68 East Madison-st., corner of State, Room 4.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS FOR SALE.
North Chicago Railway,
Traders' Insurance,
Elgin Watch,
Babcock Extinguisher.
By HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Purchase Money Mortgages
CASHED PROMPTLY.
Ranging from $1,000 to $5,000.
SAML. GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

Republic Ins. Certificates.
We want one thousand each of August and December. HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Loans Negotiated
On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

Insurance Claims Wanted.
PUTNAM of Hartford, GARDEN CITY, STATE, MUTUAL SECURITY, and HOME, of Chicago, SECURITY, of New York, and AURORA policies bought for cash. SHUFELDT & BALL, 22 West Madison-st.

WANTED,
Adjusted claims against the
LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.
Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

REPUBLIC INS. CERTIFICATES.
I will buy the August or December, will sell certificates, or settle indebtedness of stockholders to company. R. D. STILES, 42 West Madison-st., Room 1.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel,
Broadway, New York.
This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited. R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.
WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.
Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

METROPOLIS HOTEL
Corner of Michigan-av. and 14th-st.
The only first-class hotel in Chicago at $3 50 per day. Accommodations for 100 guests. Parmelee's Omnibuses to and from all depots. WILLIAM COX, Proprietor.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

STONE.
With great facilities, we are delivering with great despatch all varieties of Building Stone from
THE BATAVIA QUARRIES,
At low prices. Send in your orders.
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
210 West Madison-st., Sole Agents.

CUTLERY AND GUNS.

335 Wabash-av.
BIGGS,
SPENCER
& CO.,
Cutlery & Guns
AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
Fine Ivory Carvers and Table Cutlery, Fine Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors in cases of our own and Rodgers make, Breech-Loading and Muzzle-Loading Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers, Sporting and Fishing Tackle.
335 Wabash-av.,
NEAR POST OFFICE.

CLOTHING.

CARD.
Having made a change in my business, I will thus early commence closing out my entire stock of FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING at a mere commission, preparatory to reorganizing a new business this fall. Those in want of good reliable Clothing, very cheap, now have an opportunity, and at the same time encourage an old house to re-establish its business. A. D. TITSWORTH,
No. 197 West Madison-st., between Halsted and Green.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S
ORGANS
AND
MELODEONS.
The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.
50,000
NOW IN USE.
No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.
Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.
Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)
THE
National Bank Note Company,
OFFICE:
NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.
Engraves and Prints
Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,
Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds,
Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,
Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.
In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.
Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.
NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

Bow Legs.
We make to order Apparatus for Knock Knee, Bow Leg, Club Foot, Weak Ankle, Spinal Curvature, &c. We keep a full assortment of Galvanic Batteries, Elastic Stockings, Crutches, Abdominal Supporters, and every kind of Surgeon's Appliances and Instruments. Agents for Geo. Tiemann & Co's Celebrated Instruments. Largest and only complete stock in the West at New York prices. Orders promptly attended to.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

MILLINERY.
Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

ENVELOPES
At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

WOOL TWINE
M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE,
12 & 14 LaSalle-st.

IRON BEDSTEADS
Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, corner VanBuren and Desplaines-sts.
CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG. CO.

TOILETINE!
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Power Elevators,
Manufactured by
JAS. L. HAVEN & CO.,
56 Plum-st., Cincinnati.
Send a description of what you need and we will give you an estimate for a Hoister warranted satisfactory.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.
ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.
The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of 350 convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.
The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.
The bids will be opened on July 18th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 18th, or earlier if desirable. Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not in the interest of the State.
For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.
Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.
JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
A very fine quarry of fire-proof sandstone of beautiful color, on the Illinois & Michigan Canal, 50 miles from Chicago, convenient for loading. Inquire of D. W. IRWIN & CO., 17 Central Block, corner Washington and Market-sts., where samples and full particulars may be seen.

FOR SALE, OR PART EXCHANGE
For Chicago real estate, a first-class manufacturing establishment, working 55 men, and turning out $5,000 per month of staple goods, having ready sale, at a good profit; or will take an active partner, with $5,000 to $10,000 cash capital. CHAPMAN & BARBER, 240 East Washington-st.

Distillery for Sale,
AT JOLIET.
One half or whole interest; in perfect running order. For particulars, address
W. H. FLOWER, Joliet, Ill.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.
CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.
Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 15th day of June next.
In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of proof have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of L. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 2, Central Union Block, Chicago.
M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.
Very desirable store in one of the best locations on West Madison-st. Apply to
WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,
210 West Madison-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT
For four months near Hyde Park Hotel and Depot, by SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 120 Wabash-av.

HORACE GREELEY.

Why He Should Be Elected.

JANESVILLE, Wis., June 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It appears to me that Mr. Greeley has an element of strength not yet realized,—a quiet, unobtrusive, undemonstrative power,—which, in November next, will make itself heard in a voice not to be mistaken. For many years past, in nearly every home of the North, the *New York Tribune* has been a welcome guest; and its readers have associated it with all practical reforms, social and political, that have agitated the people. They have found it an advocate of political honesty, social equality, the rights and dignity of labor, and all the essential elements of Republican life; while it has been open and outspoken in its hostility to all forms of dishonesty and usurpation, and the life-long, uncompromising enemy of slavery. The private life of the editor was a practical illustration of the principles he advocated. Especially in the rural districts has he been regarded as a political instructor and guide, until his name has become a household god among them. He is pre-eminently a representative man, reflecting, to a greater degree than any other, the wants and sentiments of the laboring classes. They have thus acquired a confidence in his honesty of purpose and political integrity not easily to be shaken; and all the vituperation of demagogues will have no weight against the positive evidence of the past.

The partisans of General Grant bring forward one of the grandest acts ever recorded in history as a dishonor to Mr. Greeley, and to prove that he is unstable, erratic, and unworthy the confidence of true Republicans. I refer to signing the bail-bond of Jefferson Davis, his great, life-long, political enemy,—the man upon whom were centered all the hatreds, animosities, and prejudices of the loyal people, and against whom the greatest crimes in the calendar of our nation's wrongs were preferred. But, when viewed in the broad light of humanity and Christian civilization, the permanency and success of Republican Government, it will be seen that Mr. Greeley only anticipated the magnanimity of the people and the requirements of the hour, when the prejudices engendered by the war should die out. His subsequent career has been in keeping with that spirit, until the South recognize in him whom they had regarded as their most bitter enemy the first to forget the past, and to treat them as men and fellow-citizens. He rightly regarded the war as a conflict between two moral forces, and, as soon as human rights were restored in the emancipation of four million slaves, he ceased to war on man, and sought to organize harmony out of a political chaos. Prejudices cannot be removed, nor people convinced, by bayonets and persecution; but a spirit of confidence, and an acknowledgment of the equal rights of all, so characteristic in him, will ultimately reunite the country upon the only true Republican basis,—mutual good-will and confidence.

I think no well-informed man will deny that many of the Southern State Governments are non-Republican, and are administered regardless of the people's interests, and of constitutional landmarks. Great State debts have accumulated, officers enriched, and a system of tyranny established calculated to cultivate all the hatred and animosities of the war, instead of promoting that harmonious feeling so necessary to a solid reconstruction; and, whether directly responsible or not, the present Administration must bear the opprobrium. The Southern people, who cannot be ignored, will naturally show an increasing hostility to officers dead to their interests, and bent only on making capital out of their misfortunes and weakness. The vital issue, that for so many years agitated the people and culminated in the organization of the great Republican party, no longer exists; hence, its immediate mission has been accomplished, and we begin to see signs of dissolution; its cohesive force is gone, and the people are organizing for other interests. They have spoken in Convention, determined upon the full fruits of their victory, in strengthening, instead of endangering, Democratic Government.

The principles enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform are purely Republican, with no double-meaning sentences or equivocal passages. It recognizes the supreme authority of the people; the necessity of maintaining inviolate the dearest safeguards of their liberties and rights, so often disregarded by the present Administration; and that, after several years of peace, it is time to reinstate civil over military law. Since Slavery is now out of the way, many of the best thinkers of both parties find they differ only in party name, and that they can unite on the same basis to secure the grand consummation of the hour,—the reorganization of the people in the union of hearts and mutual interest. Horace Greeley is a fitting standard-bearer for that purpose, for he is pre-eminently a type of the spirit that promoted the movement. His career, as a journalist, as a writer, and as a political leader, has been a continual appeal to the people; and his attitude toward the South, since the war, has been but another manifestation of that unexampled trust in the people. He has been accused of being erratic, but only by the shallow minded; of being unreliable and changeable, but not by the political philosopher and statesman; and of surrendering his Protective theories in accepting the nomination at Cincinnati, but that is consistent with his whole public life; he leaves the question to the people themselves, and pledges himself to indorse their action. As a party leader, he has persistently advocated his own political theories and convictions; but his statesmanship teaches him that a President is a National officer,—not of a party, but of the whole country,—whose duty is to execute the will of the people, even if it conflicts with his own personal convictions.

Mr. Greeley should be elected, because he is in harmony with the spirit of the age, a representative man of the people, and a natural development of Republican growth and cultivation; because he has been a life-long student in statesmanship, has dignified labor, and educated the world to recognize it as the glory, wealth, and prosperity of a nation; because he is honest; because every practical and needed reform, social or political, finds in him an earnest, zealous, and persistent advocate, illustrated by his every-day life; and, lastly, because the people of all parties demand it; the requirements of the day, the administration of Republican Government within Constitutional landmarks, the reorganization of the South upon the basis of National love and patriotism, and the restoration to the people once more of the shaping and direction of the policy of the Government, demand it. By the re-election of General Grant, one-man power will continue, Constitutional limits will be ignored, small politicians continue to control our policy at home and abroad, true statesmanship be at a discount, centralization perfected, and the sectional prejudice engendered by the war nursed to be transmitted to his successors; while a retrograde movement will be given to all the vital elements of National unity and harmony. The intelligent citizen cannot be mistaken. The spirit that guided the movements of the two Conventions, and the elements at work within, are easily analyzed and understood. Philadelphia was wholly the work of Administration partisans and office-holders of doubtful records, who had pitted themselves against statesmen whom we had learned to venerate for their honesty and exalted wisdom; while Cincinnati was the call of the people *en masse*, who spoke outside of the party trumpet, and selected a man whose past record and life are the strongest guarantee of his future action. The rattling politicians, who float only on the surface and draw their inspiration from the scum of politics, coupled with the immense patronage of unscrupulous power, will struggle desperately for the Philadelphia muddle; but the unfettered voice of the people has gone forth, and next November will witness a revolution that will give new hope and courage to all friends of political reform and national reunion.

CYRUS WHEELOCK.

MISSOURI.

Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic party of Missouri cannot be unmindful of the fact that, prior to the general election in this State, while tyranny, oppression and plunder prevailed, the large majority of citizens were powerless to rid themselves of these terrible evils, or accomplish any political result; that large numbers of them were disfranchised, and by the wicked machinery of the registration laws, and their more wicked execution, and unscrupulous and systematic frauds, the people were doomed to hopeless subjection to the corrupt rule of an unprincipled minority; and it was by the patriotism and sense of justice of the Liberal Republican party, in aid of the heroic struggles of the Democracy, that the State of Missouri has been redeemed, and all of her citizens stand forth to-day freemen once more. The same Radical party now in power in the nation, animated by the same spirit of hate and oppression, have for a long series of years of profound peace subjected the people of many of the States of this Union to a system of tyranny, spoliation, and plunder even more aggravated than that under which the people groaned and suffered in Missouri. By frauds the most gigantic, force most unlawful and oppressive, they now hold the reins of power and wield the machinery of Government. They have established a military despotism in many of the States, and may, under the legislation of a subservient Congress, establish the same military rule in other portions of this country, at the will of the President, who has required them to make him the candidate for re-election. The Liberal Republican party, of the country, impelled by the same sense of justice, offers, in co-operation with the Democracy, to re-establish throughout the entire country the liberty of all citizens and their local self-government; to overthrow military rule, to establish justice, and to restore fraternal relations between the different sections of our entire country. The Democracy of Missouri declares that it is our duty to co-operate with them in this great national achievement, and we will earnestly discharge that duty.

The Liberal Republicans have already placed their ticket in the field, pledged to carry out the great and controlling objects above referred to, and to the support of that ticket a large portion of both the Liberal Republican and Democratic parties of the country are already committed. It would be not only unwise, but, in our solemn judgment, a wicked trifling with the dearest interests of the people, should the Democracy place another ticket in the field for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and thus insure the re-election of Grant; the continued oppression and plunder of the people, and the destruction of liberty and constitutional Government throughout the land; therefore,

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to the Convention to be held in Baltimore, in July, are instructed to vote as a unit against the nomination of any candidates for President and Vice President at the approaching election.

Unanimously adopted, amid loud demonstrations of enthusiasm.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN INDIANA.

Murder and Suicide Provoked by a Son-in-Law's Ingratitude.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, June 11.

One of the most shocking tragedies that has taken place in Southern Indiana for many years occurred in Dubois County on Saturday. The facts in the case, as related to us by a gentleman just from Jasper, are as follows:

It appears that some three or four years ago one Henry Buck was induced by his wife to deed his property to his son-in-law, Henry R. Afterhaar. The wife was in poor health, and fearing she had not long to live, was apprehensive her husband might marry again, and the property they had accumulated would thus pass into the hands of children by a second marriage, to the detriment of his own. The property having been secured by Afterhaar, he proved ungrateful, and subsequently treated the old man (Buck) badly, and ill-feeling sprang up between the two. As time passed, this feeling grew more intense on the part of Buck, and last Saturday he armed himself with a gun and sought the presence of Afterhaar for the purpose of picking a quarrel with him. He found him at work on the county road, near Huntingburg, in company with several others, and an angry altercation ensued between them, ending by Buck levelling his gun and firing at Afterhaar, killing him instantly.

Buck was promptly arrested and taken before Esquire Inlow, by whom, after a preliminary examination, he was committed on the charge of murder. He was taken over to Jasper early on Sunday morning and lodged in jail. On the way he made two attempts to leap from the train while crossing bridges, and repeatedly expressed a determination to destroy his own life. Warned by this the authorities at the jail took the precaution to remove from his person and from the cell everything by which it was deemed possible he could accomplish his purpose. Nevertheless, on entering his cell yesterday morning he was found lying dead upon the floor. He had torn a strip from his blanket, formed a noose at one end, and attaching the other to the top of the door of the cell, had placed his neck in the noose, lifted his feet from the floor and thus strangled himself to death. The weight of his body had snapped the strip in twain, but the loop about his neck was drawn so tightly that it did not slip back after the breaking.

Buck was a bricklayer by trade, and an excellent workman, and until the trouble with Afterhaar had always stood well in the community. He was about sixty years old. Afterhair leaves a wife and four small children.

ARE THE FRENCH PATRIOTIC?

A Frenchwoman's Droll Story of a Collecting Tour.

A lively letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette* tells these stories:

I am a Frenchwoman living in one of the central departments, and animated by rather warmer feelings of patriotism than many of my more calmly constituted neighbors. The ladies in our Commune met together a few days since in a country house to settle how the money was to be collected for the delivery of the territory still in German occupation, and we divided the work among us, according to a regular plan, so that no house in the Commune should be either omitted or disturbed by repeated visits. The ladies were to set about their work in pairs for mutual comfort and support, and they paired me off with a neighbor of mine who had no more experience than I had of the sort of business we were about to undertake. However, on the appointed day we sallied forth in my pony carriage, with a plentiful apparatus of printed forms and register, pens, ink, scissors, etc., in a basket. I asked Mme. Cadot, my partner in this patriotic work, whether she had provided herself with a leather money bag for our receipts, but she smiled quietly and said she expected that her own portemonnaie would be quite large enough for that purpose. We had to go and beg among peasants and workmen; the peasants are seldom generous, the work-people have been impoverished by hard times. However, we hoped for a valuable signature at least from a wealthy old bachelor who lived in lonely independence, surrounded by lands that every year increase. He received us rather politely at first, and made a little fuss about his fire, and asked some civil questions of my companion, who knew him better than I did. At last he explained the purpose of our visit, on which the man's manner underwent a total transformation, and he worked himself up (it was partly intentional) into quite a violent rage, walking up and down his saloon as if exercise was necessary to give vent to his feelings, and reiterating the declaration that he would not give one sou. "But, mark you, ladies," he added, "it is not that I grudge you the money, it is because I will do nothing to help this beggarly republic; when my King shall come my purse shall be at his command, and I promise you for him a subscription of ten thousand francs." This rather nettled me, and I asked whether it would not be more patriotic to do something for France while she needed it, rather than postpone his gift till the restoration of Henry V., which might not happen very soon. On this our old bachelor became so much excited that we thought he would probably have a fit, and we left him with the promise that his answer should be duly reported to the Committee. In fact, we determined to circulate it far and wide, and have since done so to the best of our ability.

In the next house we found nobody but servants, as the family were away in town, but the girls understood what we were collecting for, and expressed much interest and sympathy. One of them had put aside three francs to buy a new cap for Easter, but she said that she would do without the cap, and gave us the three francs. This touched us, and encouraged some hopes; but a little reflection showed us that the girl had acquired patriotic ideas from the family she lived with. My companion said we need not expect so good a reception from the genuine peasantry in the farms. The first real farm house we entered was, for the moment, inhabited by nobody but a woman who was busy peeling potatoes. She had a suspicious eye, and our reception was anything but cordial. As we explained the purpose of our visit her face grew more and more rigid, her lips contracted, her little eyes seemed to look through us to detect a fraud. "I give nothing," she said at last; "as for all such collections nobody knows what becomes of the money. I gave five francs to clothe our prisoners in Prussia; well my son was a prisoner there, and none of it ever reached him. Since that, I trust none of these collections, and I shall give nothing at all."

Going down a little by-lane we came upon a group of cottages occupied by working miners. We entered the first and found ourselves in a mixed company of six or eight persons. Here the faces, instead of wearing the expression of deep malice which belongs to the peasant, and which in him is always mixed with something respectful or polite, were quite openly sarcastic. "To buy off Prussians!" exclaimed a woman who had been twice a nurse at Paris, "to put in Thiers' pocket, you mean to say." On this the audience looked at us with an air of triumph which said very plainly, "You came to take us in, but you've got into the wrong place this time." "Yes, yes," went on the speaker, with her arms akimbo, "do you fancy that we don't know why the taxes are increased, why you are begging, why the poor are squeezed and oppressed—it's all to build up Thiers' house again at Paris. I know well enough; *I've seen it!*" In vain did we attempt to prove that several milliards could hardly be absorbed in rebuilding a private house, however beautiful; in vain did we try to show that the sum had been fixed by the vote of the Assembly, and was relatively a small one. The woman who had been twice a nurse in Paris had the advantage of us, and her authority was not to be resisted before that knowing and sarcastic audience.

Not to weary your readers, I have given only a few specimens of the people we had to see, but these may represent the rest. You have the rich Legitimist, who will not give at all, or who more frequently will not give in proportion to his means, because the country is at present under a Republic; you have the farmer, who will not give from a mixture of parsimony and pure ignorance; and you have the ouvrier who thinks himself so deep and clever that he knows exactly where all the money will go; and is resolved not to have it extorted from him on false pretences. Our day's receipts, with the exception of one rather important contribution from a master miner, who is really a well-informed man, amounted to twelve francs and a half exactly. The great village influences were rather against us, for, although it is true that the principal ladies went begging as we did, still the Curé, who is a Legitimist, did not encourage the subscription, while the Maire, who is a Bonapartist, set it out that the Emperor would be back very soon, and that he was rich enough to pay the Prussians without asking or taking money from any one. The two political parties who give pretty well, are the Orleanists and Republicans. The intellectual condition of our peasantry is such that they have no patriotic conceptions of any kind, nor can they have, so long as they remain in entire ignorance of history and geography. In very small countries an ignorant man may be patriotic, because he can see the territory in his ordinary journeys, but a country like France is much too large for the idea of it to be received by a man who never saw a map, and could not understand one if he saw it.

HENDRICKS.

His Speech at the Indiana Democratic State Convention, after Having Been Nominated for Governor.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Until yesterday morning I had no expectation of being nominated by this Convention; but day before yesterday evening and yesterday morning I was appealed to by gentlemen whose appeal I could not deny, so that finally I gave my consent and now accept your nomination. I beg you to understand, and that you will make it known to the men whom you represent, that my hesitancy in accepting the nomination has been caused by personal reasons and considerations, and not because of any want of dignity or importance in the high office to which you have called me. To be the first Executive officer of the great State of Indiana is no common honor, and to be selected thus by the representatives of the men of this State I consider one of the greatest honors that has ever been conferred upon me. Indiana, before the close of the next gubernatorial term, will contain a population of very nearly two millions of people. Her resources will have been more fully developed, and the responsibility of the execution of the laws which bear upon a people of such vast numbers is a subject which I approach with diffidence and with deep concern.

Always the position of a State Governor is one of important responsibility, but in these times greater than ever. Now that the rights and powers of the States are being attacked, and that these rights and powers are being absorbed by a central power, so that the people shall no longer have a domestic and fireside government for the protection of their rights, makes the office of the Executive of the State of still greater importance. The State of Indiana, should I be elected your Governor, must all the time, so far as my influence is concerned, maintain a friendly attitude and relation toward the Federal Government, but at the same time all rights and powers which are secured to the State of Indiana by the Constitution of the United States must be respected everywhere. [Great applause.]

Gentlemen, we have before us a sad spectacle, the result of interference with State Governments. We have a set of States south of the Ohio River whose government has been taken away from the people—whose government has been committed to those who have sought to make sport and private speculation out of their affairs. Those States are now prostrated in the dust. The frauds that have been perpetrated in those States, and the increase of their State indebtedness until now they are in a condition almost of bankruptcy, appeal to the State of Indiana, and when we hear their wailing cry coming to us to give them moral and political support shall we refuse to respond? [Cries of "No, no," and hurrahs for Greeley.]

I do not propose to address you at any length. There are one or two subjects to which I will refer. I am in earnest in favor of civil service reform. [Applause]. I am in favor of it in the State of Indiana as well as in the General Government. [Cheers.] I am curious to know whether the people of this country are to be deceived by false pretenses any longer. They have been assured in the platform lately framed at Philadelphia that the party now in power is in favor of civil service reform. The party now in power has had the opportunity of showing its faith by its work for many years.

This reform has not been brought about, and during the last six months we have beheld at Washington the singular spectacle of the President in formal messages to Congress, proclaiming that he was a favor of Civil Service Reform, and his leaders in the Senate and in the House denouncing any man who agitated Civil Service Reform as the foe of the Administration. And this Congress is likely to come to a close—the present session has closed without any sincere and honest effort at reform.

Now, if the men with whom I am to cooperate now and in the future are sincerely in favor of this reform, let them show it in October and November. [Cheers.] Let every ballot that is cast be an assurance to men in high office and in low office that the offices are to be held and administered only for the good of the people. [Renewed applause.]

I believe that my judgment in regard to the proper action of the Baltimore Convention is in harmony with the sentiments of this Convention. [Cheers.] I desire to see that Convention discharge its duty well to this nation. Very much depends upon it. I, as your representative in this contest, will abide by the decision of that Convention, [tremendous cheers,] and I believe that that Convention will result in such action as will secure a reform in the State of Indiana, and in the Government of the United States. [Cheers.] I believe from what I see here, from the ramblings that I hear from afar, from the different parts of the country, that the Administration of General Grant will close forever on the first Tuesday of November. [Applause. A voice—"You are right."] And, my countrymen, when you are asked to vote for General Grant, your vote is not given alone for General Grant.

The question is not so much whether General Grant shall be elected President of the United States as whether the ring that surrounds him shall control the affairs of this country. He who in October shall vote for the Grant ticket in Indiana, he who in November shall vote for General Grant's electoral ticket, is casting a vote, hardly for Grant, but for Morton, for Chandler, for Conkling, for Cameron, and for Ben. Butler. [Cheers.] And it may as well be understood now as at any time that the controversy is not so much between the man who may be agreed on at Baltimore and General Grant, as between the Baltimore nominee and the surroundings of General Grant. [A voice—"Good!"]

I am not much afraid of the one-man power. I am not much afraid when one man shall stand up before this nation and assume the responsibilities of what he may do; but I am afraid of the Government of irresponsible men; I am afraid of the power behind that one man, a power held by men that are not directly responsible to the people.

When the President stands up before the people alone, responsible to the people for what he does, he must bow to their clearly and well-defined judgment; but when he is surrounded by those who take gain and advantage out of his Administration by the management of him, who have the right to approach him early in the morning and late at night, who in the Senate condemn what he recommends, and the next day are received as favorites at the Executive Mansion, where they govern the country, it is a dangerous Government to the people.

I want a Government that is responsible to the people. Let us know who are responsible to us. I think whoever may be President next time will feel that he must stand out before the people, and be personally responsible to the people, not in the sense in which we have a personal Government now, an administration of the National affairs for the benefit of particular individuals. The next President will feel that he stands out before the country, and that he must administer the affairs for the great body of the people, and that there shall be no other consideration possible except the good of the whole people.

Now, gentlemen, you have honored me with this nomination. So far as my health will enable me to do so I will strive to make this ticket a success in October. [Cheers.] Bear in mind that as Indiana goes in October, so Indiana must go in November. I believe I know the result now. I believe I read it in your faces. I believe that I know from the sympathy of my heart with your hearts. Go to the people and say to them that they must nominate in the Districts and in the counties men who can command the entire support of all persons who oppose the present party in power.

We have this day substantially turned our backs upon the past. We now stand in the present, and we look forward to the future. The future is ours; the past is gone. [A voice—"That's so," and cheers.] Let the people lay hold of the future, and make that greatness, that prosperity, and that happiness which it is in their power to secure. [Great applause.]

THE CROPS.

Their Condition in Iowa.

From the Davenport Gazette, June 13.

The crops in Iowa notwithstanding the cold, backward spring and the recent extreme wet weather, the crop reports from various parts of the State are very favorable, and with fair weather from this on we see no cause for any grave apprehension on the part of the farmers.

A Jefferson correspondent of the Des Moines *Register* says: "Crops look splendid. Fall wheat never was better; corn is striping the fields with ribands of green." The Boonsboro *Advocate* reports fair prospects for a good crop this season, and says, "wheat, oats and barley are now looking finely."

The ravages of the chinch bug, army worm and cut worm have in many localities almost discouraged the farmers, but the continuous rain, says the Osceola *Sentinel*, has driven away the chinch bug, and in that locality the wheat bids fair to make a good showing, despite the depredations. In the vicinity of Cairo, the army worm created some excitement, and one writer avers that "it took all the grass as it went, except the red clover." The same pest caused a discouraging report in the Dexter *Herald* on the 8th inst., that paper giving the damage as chiefly resulting to the hay crop, although the small grain crops in that section look exceedingly well, and farmers look for a good harvest after all.

In Johnson and Louisa Counties the army worm has made sad havoc in the meadows, though all agree that the worm never molests clover.

Van Buren County made a poorer showing about the first of the month, as given in the Van Buren *Democrat*, that paper alleging the following story: "We are sorry to learn that the farmers of this county are meeting with bad luck. The fall wheat looks poorly, the spring wheat is being eaten up by the chinch bugs, and the cut worms are taking the corn." It is to be hoped, however, that ere this the prospects have brightened in that region, as they have in many other parts of the State, within the last ten days.

Mr. J. Swim, of Montgomery County, writes us a letter from which we make the following extract: "We have had a rainy, cold, backward spring, and heavy rain every few days. The small grain looks well, but there was not much sown in comparison with the amount of corn that is planted. The most of the corn is up and looks well. This seems to be the leading crop here. A good many potatoes were planted in this vicinity this year; over 350 acres within three miles of Red Oak, and several large patches farther from town. There will be considerable prairie broken and new farms opened in this county this year. One of our farmers has planted 600 acres of sod corn."

The Red Oak *Express* says the cut worms have destroyed a great deal of corn in that vicinity, and that whole fields have had to be replanted in some instances.

As to the fruit prospects, there are contradictory reports, although it is probable that neither cherries nor apples will this season return an average crop.

On the whole, we look for a more encouraging report next week, and trust a liberal allowance of sunshine will alleviate the farmers' troubles and place the growing crops in fine condition."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent.

Sterling steady at 109½@109¾.

Gold dull at 113⅝@113⅞. Loans were firm at 1@3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $34,000,000.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds quiet and brisk.

Stocks opened weak and feverish, and sold down, in some cases, 1 per cent before call. At the First Board a reaction set in, and prices advanced from ¼@1¼ per cent. The weakest stock has been Pacific Mail, and the strongest Erie. In the miscellaneous list Quicksilver sold up 3½ per cent. The market closed dull and steady, with slight improvement at the close.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	120¾	Coupons, '67	117⅛
Coupons, '62	114½	Coupons, '68	117
Coupons, '64	114¾	10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	115	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coupons, '65 (new)	116¼	New 5s	113

State bonds:

Missouris	97	Old Virginias	43
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	32½
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	21¼
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	93	St. Paul	53¾
W. U. Tel	76	St. Paul pref'd	77¾
Quicksilver	28½	Wabash	77¾
Adams Express	96	Wabash pref'd	86
Wells & Fargo	89	Fort Wayne	98
Am M. U. (ex-div.)	75	Terre Haute	30
United States	86½	Terre Haute pref'd	40
Pacific Mail	69	Chicago & Alton	114
New York Central	97¾	C. & A. pref'd	117
N. Y. C. scrip	97	O. & M.	45¾
Erie	59½	C., C. & C.	93¾
Erie pref'd	78	C., B. & Q.	130
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	93½
Harlem pref'd	120	Ind. Central	36
Mich. Central	119	Illinois Central	136
Pittsburgh	97	Union Pacific stocks	38½
Northwestern	77¼	Union Pacific bonds	93
N. W. pref'd	93½	Cent. Pacific bonds	104
Rock Island	109½	Del. Lack. & West'n	107½
New Jersey Cent	109½	B., H. & Erie	7¾

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—11:30 a.m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 9d; spring, 12s 1d@12s 4d; white, 12s 9d@13s. Corn, 27s 6d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s 3d. Receipts last three days, 75,000 quarters; 7,500 American.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—2:30 p.m.—Breadstuffs unchanged. Spring wheat, 12s@12s 4d; white do 12s 8d@12s 10d. Corn, 27s 6d. Market dull.

LONDON, June 14—4 p.m.—Consols money, 92½; account, 92¼. Bonds of '62, 91; do '65, 92; do '67, 94; 10-40s 89½.

PARIS, June 14.—Rentes, 55f. Specie in the Bank of France increased 1,500,000f.

LIVERPOOL, June 14—Evening—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; sales for the week, 71,000 bales; export, 7,000 bales; speculation, 9,000 bales; stock, 923,000 bales; American, 338,000 bales; receipts of week, 77,000 bales; American, 16,000 bales; actual export, 6,000 bales; stock, afloat, 346,000 bales; American, 91,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 15,000 quarters, of which 8,000 quarters, California white wheat, sold at 13s 7d@13s 10d; red spring, 12s@12s 4d; red winter 12s 3d. Flour 28s@28s 6d. Corn, 27s 3d. Cheese, 63d. Lard, 39s 6d. Cumberland middles, 29s.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 3,100, quality not very good, fair attendance; market opens dull, but prices are ½c higher on common, and ¼c on good cattle, closing steady; 75 loads reported to arrive Saturday. Henry Rosenthal sold 50 Illinois, av 1,100 lbs, at 7@7½c; 228, av 1,340 lbs, 7¾@7½c; 17, av 1,320 lbs, 7¼c; 16 stillers, av 1,150 lbs, 7¼c; J. Monroe, 17 Illinois, av 1,350 lbs, 7¼c; 15 Ohio, av 1,300 lbs, 7½c; 13 Ohio, av 1,300 lbs, 7½c; Burns & Kirchway, 33, av 1,150, 7½c; 18 Ohio, av 1,300 lbs, 7½c; Coon & Thompson, 19 Illinois fed Cherokees, av 1,050 lbs, $5.50; Livingston & Rosenthal, 18 Texas, av 1,070 lbs, 6½c; 22 Illinois, av 1,020 lbs, 6½c; 18, av 1,090 lbs, 7½c; A. Woollerton, 36 Illinois mixed, av 1,150 lbs, 6¾c; Henry, 50 Illinois, av about 1,100 lbs, 6¾c; J. Seeley, 16 Ohio, av 1,310 lbs, 6¾c; W. 1,090 lbs, 18, av 1,200 lbs, 7½c; 36 Indiana, av 1,090 lbs, 7¼c.

SHEEP—Receipts of 3,500 and 2,000 to arrive to-morrow; quality fair; no extras, here and there a few lambs. The market is quiet and prices ½c lower than last week: Ohio, av 85 lbs, 7@7½c; av 90 to 95 lbs, 7½@7½c; coarse, av 85 lbs, 6½c; Michigan, av 80 lbs, 5¾@6c; av 83 lbs, 6½c; av 90 lbs, 7c; Indiana common, av 80 lbs, 6c; av 90 lbs, 6½c; av 84 lbs, 6½c; av 80 lbs, 5c; av 97 lbs, 6½c; av 80 lbs, 6½c. Lambs sell at 10 and 12c, av about 60 lbs.

MILCH COWS—Dull and unchanged. Nothing doing in calves.

HOGS—Receipts, 24,000. No sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The only change of consequence in the dry goods market to-day was the marking down of cabots, bleached sheetings and shirtings, etc. Prices now are: 4-4, 16½c; 7-8, 13½c; 9-8, 17c; 5-4, 18½c. Through *The Daily New York Bulletin* has the following: Brown goods are firm. Print cloths dull, and printers are either supplied or keep out of market, but makers are firm in their views from July prices for 64x64, as formerly; seconds in extras, 56x60, 7½c less is accepted as far as January. Woollens, dress goods, hosiery, and shawls as formerly. At auction, black silk velvet Lyons sold for $3.27½, $3.40, $3.62½, and $3.85; black doeskins, $2.75; colored cloth, $4.50; black granite, $2.35. Black silk crape, 2½c; 18-inch silk Turquoise Eping C 77½c, $1.00, 60c, and 85c; 21-inch reps Eping C bluish white, $1.04; medium blue Azuline, 97c; C, gold brown, $1.04; blue Marete, 70c; Lavalline, 70c; Rose Novean, 82½c; bluish white, $1; Sultana, 124c; new blue Indigo, 93c; 22-inch black reps Eping line, 90c, 80c, 85c, 90c, and 95c; 21-inch black satin, $1.12.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Beeves to-day 860, making 7,700 for the week against 7,900 last week. Market more active, all fresh lots selling at about one-fourth cent advance. A car, 14 cwt., Indiana prime, 14 cwt., at 12@12½c; two cars Texas, 64 cwt., at 12c; eight cars Missouri, 6¼ cwt., at 12½c. Freights higher.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,000 to-day, and 15,000 since Saturday, against 13,800 last week. Market flat; nearly 3,000 sheep holding over. Prices 5@6½c. Lambs also lower. Western sellers at 8@10c, and Jerseys at 10½@12c. Few extras at 12½c. 80 Jerseys, av 58 lbs, at 12c; 93 Ky, do, av 54 lbs, at 10c; 90 Ohio, av 46 lbs, at 12c; 3 cars Ohio sheep, av 80 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car av 92 lbs at 6c; 1 car av 88 lbs at 5c.

Hogs—Receipts, 31 cars to-day, and 36,000 since Saturday, against 37,500 last week. Market weak at 5¾@5½c for dressed.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,530, making the supply for the week 7,930, or 470 cars, against 495 last week. Market dull, being but little stock in the yards, and few buyers. The low prices ruling in Eastern markets has acted as a damper to all operations. Sales of 69 Illinois steers, av 1,183 to 1,275 lbs, at $5.65@6.80; 35 Texas steers, av 1,112 lbs, at $4.50; 18 Ohio steers, av 1,172 lbs, at $6.10.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,800. Market closed dull at $5.00@5.25; 5 or 6 loads remain in yards to be shipped East, first hands.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800. Market dull and flat, at $4.00@4.25. Very little stock in pens for sale; only sale was 245 Missouris, av 188 lbs, at $4.30.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 14.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is dull; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.55@6.50; common to good extra, $6.75@7.35; good to choice, $7.40@8.30; white wheat, Western extra, $8.30@9.75; St. Louis, $8.60@12.00. Rye flour dull $4.50@5.50. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 8,000 bu; Northwestern spring afloat, $1.70; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.72; winter red Western, $1.98; choice amber Michigan, $2.05. Rye dull; Western, 90@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; receipts, 96,000 bu; steamer mixed Western, 63½@65c; sail do, 66@69c. Oats dull and lower; Western, 49½@51c; Ohio, 51@53c.

EGGS—Dull; Western, 15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c. Molasses easier; Muscovado, 31@37c. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 58½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; heavy new mess, $13.87½@13.90; prime mess, $12.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½c. Lard heavy; No. 1 to prime steam, 9½@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 11@14c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 91@88c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; jobbing low to choice treble extra, $8.00@9.50; choice extra, $10.75. Corn dull and weak; mixed 67@68c; white mixed, 74c; white 74c. Oats, 52@54c.

HAY—Dull; prime, $30.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork held at $12.62½. Bacon shoulders scarce at 5¼@5½c; sides plenty and dull; clear rib, 7¾@7½c; clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard dull; tierce packers, 8¾@9c; refined, 9¼@9½c; keg kettle, 10½c; refined, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; prime, 9¼@10c. Molasses, nothing done. Coffee, gold, in bond, ordinary, 17@17½c; fair, 18¼@18½c; good, 18¾@19c; prime, 19¼@19½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25½; sight, ½ premium; gold, 13¼.

COTTON—Extremely dull; sales, 100 bales good ordinary, 22½c; low middling, 24c.

WHISKEY—Western rectified, 87@94c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged; regular, $12.25. Lard in light demand, but holders firm; summer pressed, 8½@8½c; winter, 9¼@9½c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.90; No. 1, $1.89@1.90; amber, $1.87. Corn steady at 43c. Oats dull and lower at 39c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, opened at $1.91 and closed at $1.90; No. 2 red, $1.84. Corn lower; high mixed, 52c; No. mixed, 51½c; yellow, 53½c; Michigan, 52c; low grade, 46½c. Oats lower; No. 1, 43½@43½c; No. 2, 40c.

FREIGHTS—Nominal; no vessels here.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Grain extremely dull; nothing doing and nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat market flat; buyers demand concessions. Corn dull and drooping; yellow, 45c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37c. Rye dull and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand and firm at $13.00 cash. Bacon in fair demand and firm. Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7½c. Lard—No sales.

CATTLE AND HOGS—Unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 14.—TOBACCO—Sales 145 hhds. Lugs, 5@6½c; low to good leaf, 9@13½c; medium to fine cutting leaf, 15@25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $13.00 cash. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7½@7½c; clear sides, 7½@7¾c packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½c; clear sides, 6½c loose.

WHISKEY—Dull at 84c.

Bulk meats in fair demand and firm for clear rib sides; others quiet; clear rib sold at 6½c; shoulders held at 4½c; clear sides held at 6½@6½c. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, 5¾@5¾c; sides, 7½@7½c.

HOGS—In fair demand, and firm, at $3.75@4.15.

WHISKEY—Dull and lower at 84c, and large sales could not be made at quotations.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8.50@9.25; Ohio and Indiana, $8.87½@10.00. Wheat in light demand, holders firm; red, $2.00; amber, $2.15; white, $2.15. Rye $1.10. Corn dull; yellow, 67c; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 14.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; super Western, $6.75@7.25; extra Western, $8.00@8.50. Wheat dull but firm. Corn—Mixed Western weak, at 67@68c. Oats quiet; Western mixed, 47@48c. Rye quiet.

PROVISIONS—Dull. Pork, $15.50; bulk shoulders and sides, 6½c; clear sides, 7c asked, 6½c bid; bacon shoulders, 6½@6¾c; sides, 7½@7½c; clear rib, 7½@8c; sugar cured hams, 13@13½c. Lard firm; prime Western steam, 9c.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 91c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, June 14.—PASSED DOWN—Propellers Merchant, Brooklyn, City of Detroit and barge; barks Kate Darling, Montmorency, Summer Cloud, Alice, Board of Trade, Harvey Bissell, and Northwest; brig Standard; schooner Alice Richards, F. Y. Avery, Evaline, Idaho, Homer, Gilbert, Mollison, William Howe, Montana, Prince Alfred, G. D. Norris, Grace Greenwood, Bridgewater, Hartzell, Camden, Harriet Ross, Pandora, Netta, Weaver, Hippogriffe, Mountaineer, Jura, Sam Mather, William Raynor, Gerrett Smith.

PASSED UP—Props Erastus Corning and Nelson; schrs Joseph Page, Fame, Sea Bird, Swallow, Ralph Campbell, Polly Rogers.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, June 14—Evening.—PASSED UP—Props City of Concord, Hackett; barks Ogarita, Wm. Jones; brigs Lucy Clark, S. F. Ely.

PASSED DOWN—Prop Lady Franklin; schr Carlingford.

WIND—Northwest.

AUCTION SALES.

By C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers and Real Estate Agents.

Homes for All.

No Money Down.

GREAT AUCTION SALE

of 384 Residence Lots.

Washington Heights,

On Monday, June 17, at 2 o'Clock p. m.,

At West Side Opera House, Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph-st., by

C. C. THAYER & CO.,

Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

Will be sold 384 lots, in Blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, in the n e ¼ of Hitt's Subdivision of s e ¼ of Sec. 5, 37, 14, fronting on Halsted, Peoria, Sangamon, and other streets, within half a mile of Dummy Track of the Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The lots are high and dry, and easy of access from the city. Twenty four passenger trains daily by the C., R. I. & Pacific and the Pittsburgh, Cin. & St. Louis Railroad, and four Dummy Trains each way. Commutation fare 15c.

Terms of Sale Unprecedented,

Placing it within the reach of all to obtain a home. NO CASH DOWN. Payments to be made in 5 equal annual payments with interest at 8 per cent per annum. Title perfect; abstracts of title furnished. Plats of property can be seen at our office.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Auctioneers, 336 Wabash-av.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

148 Michigan-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND

Furniture, Carpets, Etc.

25 Sets new Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, large line Carpets.
15 Crates Crockery, in open lots.
200 Ivory Table Knives and Forks.
200 Pairs Carvers and Forks.
200 Sets Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons.
100 Doz. Silver-plated Forks and Butter Knives.
100 Boxes Brown Soap.
Also, new Top Buggies and Basket Phaetons.
50 Sets new Buggy Harness.

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 9½ o'clock.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

995 Indiana-av.

Genteel Household Furniture

AT AUCTION.

On Saturday Morning, June 15, at 10 o'clock,

At No. 995 Indiana-av., consisting of

Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Brussels and Wool Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, Etc., Etc.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.

1 and 2 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.

AT AUCTION,

Household Furniture

Of every description, and Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, Chairs, Office Desks, Rockers, What-Nots, Marble-Top-Tables, Show Cases, Mirrors, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c.
100 B. W. Centre Tables, in the white,
100 B. W. Corner What-Nots, in the white,
30 casks Yellow and Rockingham Ware,
30 Singer's and Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines,
50 rolls Paper by the roll,
50 Extension Tables,
100 barrels Glassware of every description,
100 Plated Table Castors.
On SATURDAY, JUNE 15, at 9½ o'clock.
Also at 11 o'clock, One 2½ Thimble Axle Lumber Wagon.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

3 CLEAN, WELL-MADE BUGGY HORSES

At Auction, at 11 o'clock this morning.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

On WEDNESDAY, June 19th,

We shall offer at auction, by catalogue, at 9½ a. m., a large lot of fresh

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE

BOOTS, SHOES,

AND SLIPPERS,

Direct from manufacturers,

TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.

Also, 50 Cases Assorted Goods,

The last of a jobber's stock, that must be sold.

Men's Serge, Canvas, Goat, and Calf Wear,

Is great variety, will be offered.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

By HORACE REED & CO.

Regular Saturday's Sale of New and Second-hand

FURNITURE,

CARPETS, CANTON MATTING, and full line of PLATED WARE; also 10 crates CROCKERY in open lots, at 9½ o'clock this Saturday morning, June 15.

HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

AUCTION SALES

Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, at James Brennan's Chicago Horse Market, Nos. 212, 214 and 217 West Twelfth-st., corner of Desplaines-st. Good stabling. JAMES BRENNAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE

WEBER Furniture Company

Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear of something to their advantage. Office, 96 West Randolph-st.

THE GETTYSBURG KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $2.00 each. Six-gallon demijohns, $3.50 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $8.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it direct from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express. Remitting Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $1.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $2.50 each; and cases of two dozen quarts at $4.50 each. Medical and clerical vocation will be certified by nearest Post master, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED, AT NIXON'S CIRCUS

Clinton-st., near Washington,

THREE COLORED WOMEN,

To wait on ladies and children afternoons during the run of Cinderella. Call between 10 and 12 a. m.

AMBERG'S

HOLDER, FILE, AND BINDER,

The most practical letter file in use. Manufactured and for sale by

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,

14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

DOCKAGE.

Dock for lease. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on dock in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

FASTEN YOUR WINDOWS

DOWN OR UP

With the Reisinger Sash Lock and lock support, no mutilation of sash, cheap, durable, easily applied; holds sash at any place desired, and automatically locks the window when down. Send for circular. On including 50 cents, a circular and sample lock will be mailed to any address. Agents wanted everywhere. Address REISINGER SASH LOCK CO., H. C. DEMMING, Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Clinton-st., near Washington.

Sunday, June 16, 2 P. M. Evening, 8 o'clock.

GEO. FRANCIS TRAIN,

THE PAGAN PREACHER.

The following correspondence explains itself:

To Geo. Francis Train, Esq.: CHICAGO, June 3, 1872.

SIR: At a preliminary meeting of a Committee appointed to investigate the course of those who were delegated to administer the fund donated by liberal and charitably disposed citizens from all quarters of the globe, for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The great conflagration of October 8 and 9, 1871, which reduced many thousands of families and citizens of Chicago from wealth and comfort to poverty and distress, called forth spontaneously the (Christian essential) charity of the whole world; the result of which was not only donations of immense amounts of the very best material wherewith to clothe the naked and feed the hungry and starving; but vast amounts of money, aggregating a grand total of several millions of dollars, intended by the generous donors for honest distribution to the naked, the hungry, and the needy, and especially to those who were made so by the great disaster; and,

WHEREAS, There have been large numbers of those unfortunates who have applied to the so-called "Special Relief Committee" (having and having charge of said donations) for a small pittance of said fund to relieve their pressing wants and needs, that have been turned away empty to beg or starve, and whose prayers and entreaties have been met only with a deaf ear, that it has aroused a feeling in the minds of many honest hearts that great injustice has been done, and is still persisted in, notwithstanding the most convincing proofs have been furnished in very many cases of distress and destitution; and,

WHEREAS, It is alleged that large sums of money have been embezzled and diverted from the purposes for which they were originally intended by the generous donors; therefore,

Resolved, That the donors to the world's great charity, as well as the sufferers by the fire, demand that the entire transactions of the "Committee of Special Relief" must and shall be investigated; and, if the many charges of fraud thieving and embezzling made against such Relief Committee prove false and groundless, that it will rejoice none more than the members of the Committee appointed to prosecute the investigation.

Resolved, That we recognize in the person of George Francis Train, the world's great champion of right over wrong and oppression, always to be found fighting the battles of the poor, oppressed and downtrodden, without regard to nationality, sect or creed; that we believe he embodies the true essentials of Christianity, to-wit: charity and the strictest honesty; and would, therefore, invite him to deliver one or more lectures on "Frauds" generally, and "Relief Matters" particularly, on Sunday, June 16, 1872.

BY REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE.

TELEGRAM.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION, PEORIA, June 12, 1872.

To the Committee Investigating Relief Frauds: Fair play is a jewel—jewels are rare. Men who give six months time in distributing six millions to the poor of Chicago for Christ's sake should have an opportunity to rise and explain. I donate entire proceeds Sunday afternoon to Relief Investigating Committee. The people can always speak through me. Vox Populi, Vox Train! No dead heads to Pulpit or Press. Commence Southern Campaign, New Orleans, June 20th. Immense Presidential ovations foreshadow victory!

NEXT PRESIDENT AMERICA.

Admission, 25 Cents. Reserved Seats Extra.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Col. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor

This (Thursday), Friday and Saturday evenings,

ROCK AHEAD, and THE DEBUTANTE.

Saturday Matinee—ROCK AHEAD.

Monday, June 17. Benefit of CHAS. WYNDHAM, on which occasion will be produced the MARBLE HEART.

Raphael .... Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco .... Mrs Anna Cowell
Volage (3rd time) .... Mr. Chas. Wyndham

THE LANCERS ARE COMING.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

The Greatest Mins[trel] Combination in America. JOHNSON and POWERS as the two Morning Glories. CHARLES HOWARD, in the Power of Music. Komik Trio Obeying Orders. Partners for Life.

Grand Ethiopian Carnival every evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Last Day of FRANK MAYO.

THIS AFTERNOON,

MAN AND WIFE.

TO-NIGHT,

RICHARD III.

Monday—JOHNNY THOMPSON.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

Clinton-st., near Washington.

MONDAY, June 10, and every afternoon and evening the inconceivable phenomenal celebrity,

LING LOOK

And his wonderful brother, YAMADIVA, rolsps the Man Serpent; Mr. JAMES MAGUIRE, Clown Imperiale; with Mlle. Geraldine, Mons. Leopold, Com. Foote and sister, and the incomparable company.

NEW PRICES.

Family Circle 25c
Dress Circle Chairs 50c
Reserved Chairs 75c

Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

BURLINGTON HALL.

FOR TWO WEEKS, COMMENCING

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1872,

CHARLES MAC EVOY'S ORIGINAL

HIBERNICON!

Illustrating the Scenery, Music, and Antiquities of IRELAND, displaying, with all the truth to nature, the remarkable scenic beauties of the EMERALD ISLE. A new Dramatic Episode, entitled

IRISH HEARTS,

Being a story of Life, Love and Frolic, and replete with New Songs, Music, Dances, and Character sketches, will be rendered by the HIBERNICON COMEDY COMPANY.

Marie D. Mac Evoy, Mr. Dan. Morris,
Mr. Charles Mac Evoy, Miss Kate Halpine,
Mr. E. F. Babbage, Mr. J. Dougherty

Admission—Front Chairs, 50 cts; Back Chairs, 35 cts. Children under 10 years, 25 cts. Grand Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock. Admission to Matinee—Children, 15 cts; Adults, 25 cts.

THE WABASH-AV. M. E. CHURCH

Will reorganize their

SUNDAY SCHOOL

On Sunday, June 16, 1872, at the Olivet Church, corner Wabash-av. and Fourteenth-st. Exercises commence at 2½ o'clock p. m. "sharp." Children are invited, especially those who do not attend any other School. Any person willing to teach will be cordially received.

MUSICAL.

Clarke's New Method

FOR

REED ORGANS,

PRICE, $2.50,

Is so universally regarded as a Standard Method that an advertisement is only needed as a reminder. The music is so attractive that the student will retain it as a book of Organ Pieces, after finishing the instructive course.

A fine colored picture of Dolly Varden is on the titles of DOLLY VARDEN Song, DOLLY VARDEN Galop, DOLLY VARDEN Schottische, and DOLLY VARDEN Waltz. Each piece 50 cents.

Eaton's New Method for the Cornet,

PRICE, $1.50,

Is now in Season. All who wish to make a noise in the world, may easily accomplish it by taking up the practice of this fascinating instrument, with the aid of this excellent Method.

GEMS OF GERMAN SONG.
GEMS OF SACRED SONG.
GEMS OF SCOTTISH SONG.
WREATH OF GEMS.

The above collections of Vocal Gems contain each 200 to 250 pages full of choicest German, Scottish, Sacred or miscellaneous songs. Very valuable, and very moderate in price.

$2.50 in Boards; $3.00 in Cloth; $4.00 Full Gilt.

The above Books and Pieces sent, post-paid, on receipt of retail prices.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York.

CLOTHING.

BETTS.

For Men's, Youths', or Boys' Clothing.
For Nice-Fitting, Well-Made Spring or Summer Suits.
For White Duck or Linen Goods.
For any article of Gents' Furnishing Goods.
For Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Ties, etc.

LARGE STOCK AND LOW PRICES, AT

E. W. BETTS' CLOTHING HOUSE,

324 & 326 STATE-ST.,

Opposite Congress.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

LEOPOLD KUH & CO.

Beg leave to announce to their friends and the public that they have removed their temporary quarters to their new and elegant five-story marble-front Buildings,

83 & 85 Wabash-av.,

Where they will be pleased to see all their friends.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S

PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at .... 9 a. m.
Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at .... 8 p. m.
DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at .... 7 p. m.
DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at .... 10 a. m.
Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at .... 11 p. m.
For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at .... 7 p. m.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 43 South Desplaines-st.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,560,091 17
Overdrafts		8,631 30
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		500,000 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages		86,855 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 169,975 90	
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents, gold	785 01	
Due from other National Banks	27,729 42	
Due from Banks and Bankers	75,407 36	
		273,884 60
Real estate	$ 4,800 00	
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00	
		7,300 00
Current expenses		19,434 16
Checks and other cash items, including Revenue Stamps	$ 3,567 02	
Exchanges for Clearing House	96,857 90	
Bills of National Banks	18,344 00	
Fractional Currency including nickels	797 32	
Legal-Tender Notes	372,400 00	
		490,966 31
		$2,934,165 63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 500,000 00	
Surplus fund	50,000 00	
		$550,000 00
Exchange	$ 3,383 15	
Interest	55,784 51	
Profit and loss	3,704 80	
		62,872 46
Circulation outstanding		450,000 00
Individual deposits	$1,543,194 75	
Certified Checks	42,459 18	
Due to National Banks	77,136 27	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	121,181 08	
		1,784,031 28
Re-discount		87,256 91
		$2,934,165 63

I, Herman Schaffner, Cashier of the German National Bank of Chicago, Ill., do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HERMAN SCHAFFNER, Cashier.

State of Illinois, County of Cook: Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1872. RUDOLPH E. SCHULTZ, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: HENRY GREENEBAUM, LOUIS ELIEL, JOHN HERTING, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

SECOND NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO,

At the Close of Business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES:

Loans and Discounts		$477,485 72
Overdrafts		5,070 15
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		$106,550 00
U. S. Bonds and Securities on hand		1,750 00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		13,098 11
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents		122,293 11
Due from other National Banks	$142,609 59	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	820 00	
	4,008 07	
Other Real Estate		147,498 56
Furniture and Fixtures		[illegible]
Current Expenses		2,800 00
Taxes paid		8,406 36
Premiums		2,483 85
Cash Items, including stamps	6,195 55	183 53
Exchanges for Clearing House	28,362 09	
Bills of other National Banks	15,520 00	
Fractional Currency, including Nickels	516 73	
Legal Tender Notes	104,600 00	
		156,035 40
		$944,360 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$100,000 00
Surplus Fund		50,000 00
Discount	$86 47	
Exchange	2,871 17	
Interest	10,355 16	
		13,318 80
National Bank Circulation outstanding		97,500 00
Individual Deposits	482,194 85	
Certified Checks	4,578 60	
Due to National Banks		466 789 55
Due to other Banks and Bankers		92,563 53
		133,971 15
		$944,360 08

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, John P. McGregor, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Chicago, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. McGREGOR, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 14th day of June, 1872. M. SCHWEINFURTH, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: J. A. ELLIS, J. P. McGREGOR, PHILIP P. LEE, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Merchants' National Bank,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.,

At the Close of Business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,349,389 73
Overdrafts		2,000 89
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		450,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$ 575,705 32	
Due from other National Banks	17,932 32	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,024 05	
		597,660 73
Current expenses	13,039 55	
Taxes paid	5,098 44	
		18,137 99
Revenue stamps	$ 2,721 90	
Exchanges for Clearing House	48,607 62	
Bills of other National Banks	52,648 00	
Fractional Currency	3,728 09	
Gold	51,089 87	
Legal-Tender Notes	312,307 00	
		470,053 56
		$2,787,128 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 450,000 00	
Surplus fund		$450,000 00
Discount	19,196 47	
Exchange	24,049 38	
Interest	34,702 85	
		327,934 70
National Bank circulation outstanding		335,000 00
Individual deposits	$ 793,836 28	
Certified checks	12,140 60	
Due to National Banks	447,319 07	
Due to other Bank and Bankers	170,904 12	
		1,424,194 16
		$2,787,128 86

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: J. Henry C. Wilson, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY C. WILSON, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this fourteenth day of June, 1872. L. G. GAGE, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest: WILLIAM BLAIR, C. J. BLAIR, DAN'L A. JONES, } Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF

LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,

BANKERS,

As made to the Clearing House Association, at the Close of Business, June 10, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$ 424,288 83	
Loans on call secured by Government and other cash collaterals	183,306 00	
		$607,594 83
Overdrafts		4,881 50
Furniture and fixtures		3,000 00
Due from Banks and Bankers		484,975 79
United States and other bonds		49,050 00
Land Warrants		9,478 00
Revenue stamps		5,123 82
Cash on hand	$ 108,423 28	
Checks on other banks	46,577 74	
		155,001 02
		$1,298,374 82

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$100,000 00
Deposits, city	$ 819,807 32	
Deposits, country	363,968 98	
		1,173,776 30
Exchange		15,098 52
		$1,298,374 82

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook, ss. I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. W. CROSBY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of June, 1872. HENRY S. AUSTIN, Notary Public.

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PROVIDENCE WRINGER,

NEW 1872.

MOULTON ROLLS, Most Durable.
DOUBLE SPIRAL COGS, Easiest Working.
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We offer the balance of our stock of Japanese Poplins at 30c per yard, to close.

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NEAR STATE-ST.

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The method of drawing from objects illustrated and explained, together with hints on the grouping of objects in accordance with some of the most simple laws of light, shade and shadow. Price 50 cents.

Either or all of the above will be sent by mail on receipt of the price.

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THE WESTERN NEWS COMPANY have received a full supply of MARK TWAIN'S new volume, "ROUGHING IT," and will send single copies free by mail on receipt of the subscription price, $3.50.

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Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.

ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.

Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.

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Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.

J S RUMSEY, Treasurer.

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CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, June 15, 12 m.
CITY OF BRISTOL ... Thursday, June 20, 3 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, June 22, 2 p. m.
CITY OF NEW YORK ... Thursday, June 27, 11 a. m.
CITY OF PARIS ... Saturday, June 29, 1 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

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Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
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Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates. For further information apply at the Company's office, JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

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Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

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Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.

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For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to W. F. WHITE, General Agent, 67 Clark-st., Chicago.

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From New York.		From New York.	
Java	June 12	Parthia	June 22
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And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and berths selected.

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Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway.

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Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route for freight to the West. TEMPERLEY, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London. DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 15 West Madison-st., Chicago.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATS.

Letter from the Hon. Samuel W. Fuller, of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 6, 1872.

To the Editor of the Illinois State Register:

I think there are times when Democratic voters should consult together, and form and promptly express their opinions upon political affairs, that their representatives, who will soon assemble in State and National Conventions, at Springfield and Baltimore, may know and carry out the views of their constituents.

The Democratic party, which contains at least nearly one-half of the legal voters of the country, and a large and respectable portion of the Republican party, including some of its most eminent statesmen, believe that the Administration is corrupt in practice, and disposed to extend its existence by unconstitutional means, and that the best good of the country requires a change of rulers and policy.

The question is, How can this change be made? The political situation seems to be this: General Grant has been nominated for re-election, and will be supported by a thoroughly organized party, in possession of all the power and patronage of the Government, and disposed to use it to the uttermost to insure its success.

Messrs. Greeley and Brown were nominated at Cincinnati upon a platform which all Democrats can and do approve, only excepting, perhaps, the Tariff part of it.

The Cincinnati Convention was called and conducted by Republicans. They had the right to nominate who they pleased, and it was simply impertinence for members of any other party to direct or try to influence their actions. It was to be expected they would nominate some Republican, and, while Democrats have some choice among Republican candidates, we have no right to complain that the members of the Convention pleased themselves first, and not us.

I was in the South for a week after those nominations were made, and, from all I saw and heard, and from what I have learned since, they were very acceptable to all Southern voters except the Federal officers and their hangers-on; and it now seems to be conceded that Greeley and Brown will receive more votes in the Southern States than any other ticket, and have a fair, if not a sure, prospect of carrying New York and Pennsylvania.

The Grant Republicans will carry some of the Northern States,—probably enough, with those carried by Greeley and Brown, to make a large majority of Electoral votes from these Northern States. In this view, a nomination by the Democratic National Convention of a Presidential ticket will be only setting up candidates who, from all present appearances, will be surely defeated, and, in that event, it seems more than probable that the Grant ticket will be elected.

It seems certain, therefore, that the only way to prevent that result is for the Democratic party to support Greeley and Brown; not because we prefer them to all other men in either party, but because we prefer them to Grant.

And why should not the Democratic party support them upon the Cincinnati Platform?

They are conceded to be honest men, whose word we can trust, when they say they will follow the principles laid down at Cincinnati.

Are not those principles right in themselves? I have voted for every Democratic candidate for President from Polk to McClellan, and I do not feel that, in voting for Greeley and Brown, standing upon the Cincinnati platform, I should reverse any votes which I gave for former Democratic candidates upon their platforms.

The issues of former elections have been decided; they are not involved in this campaign. Since 1860 new questions have arisen. Many of them have been settled in the battle-field, some by amendments to the Constitution, and others by mere lapse of time; but to-day, and for the immediate future, the Democratic party, as well as the supporters of Greeley and Brown, are chiefly concerned in defeating the financial and political policy of the party in power.

We are opposed to the usurpations of the Ku-Klux acts, and all similar legislation. We are opposed to all such theories of Government as find their expression and sanction in legal-tender acts, and decisions made to support them, especially when attended by the Executive and Judicial indecencies which have characterized that matter.

Do the people understand that the legal tender decisions amount to just this: That a partisan majority in Congress, led in the House by such men as Stevens and Butler, and in the Senate by Chandler and Yates, may, at their own pleasure, and without constitutional restraint, provide for the payment of debts in any stuff they see fit, thus striking down the credit values of the country, so far as represented by obligations to pay debts?

If they don't, I am one of many Democrats opposed to that policy, and we intend to expose and annul it as soon as opportunity offers, because we want to be governed by written laws, and not by the will of partisan majorities.

We are all in favor of liberal measures of legislation toward the South, with a view of healing the wounds of war, and the Cincinnati Convention has had the excellent effect of scaring a Republican Congress into the passage of a more liberal act of Amnesty than it ever before thought of.

We are anxious to be rid of an Administration so corrupt in its practices, so unscrupulous in its means, and so prone to unconstitutional purposes that the best men of the party that elected it are ashamed of it, and seek its overthrow. In this they have the hearty sympathy of the Democratic party; and if neither the Greeley nor Democratic party can alone beat the Grant party, why not unite, and thus secure success?

If any one says he does not like the Tariff plank of the Greeley Platform, I reply that the question is by that platform remitted to Congress, and Greeley and Brown are pledged to carry out the action of Congress on this subject.

By uniting with the Greeley men, we have an almost certain prospect of carrying the next House of Representatives, and of making large gains in the Senate, and as it is Congress, and not the President, that prepares and enacts Tariff laws, if we carry Congress on a sound Democratic platform, Mr. Greeley stands pledged to approve such Tariff laws as Congress shall enact.

This seems to me the only road to victory over the Grant party, and the country has long since become tired and ashamed of being governed by the Senatorial cabal, of which Chandler and Morton are the unscrupulous leaders, and most of their associates their weak and willing tools, only anxious to secure their selfish ends in controlling the finances, offices, and politics of the country. Therefore, I am willing to let bygones be bygones, and unite with the Liberal Republicans in supporting honest men, who are pledged to reform existing abuses and establish a more Democratic policy of Government than we have had of late, and it seems to me the part of wisdom to support a ticket that has such strength in the South and the larger Eastern States, instead of throwing away our votes on candidates who, at present, seem certain to be beaten. I am aware that some Democratic leaders, as they call themselves, are opposed to this; but they are the same men who have steadily opposed, for twelve years, whatever has succeeded in politics, and favored everything that has failed. They are the ones who brought out and supported the Pendletonian humbug of paying interest-bearing debts with non-interest-bearing notes; who opposed the amendments of the Constitution and negro suffrage, and now are willing to acquiesce in them, and everything else almost, which they were opposed to, but still seek to be regarded as the only regular leaders and advisers of the party.

I have no contention with these men, but in the past they have signally failed as leaders, and for the future, I think we may well consult other advisers. Let the Democratic voters do this, and instruct their delegates to Springfield and Baltimore to take the only course that promises success, and that for the sake of arresting the career of the corrupt Republican party by the only means in our power.

By supporting the Cincinnati Platform we desert no former Democratic principle. We unite with honest candidates pledged to carry out wholesome measures. We shall almost certainly carry the House of Representatives, and thus obtain control of the Government. Respectfully yours,

SAMUEL W. FULLER.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

The *Fox River Press*, the new Liberal Republican paper at Aurora, made its first appearance this week, and has come to stay. J. L. Stickney is the editor.

—Ed. Keogh, of the *Advocate*, has been elected City Collector of Elgin, though it took 43 ballotings in the Council to do it.

—W. F. Burroughs' residence, at Springfield, Green County, was damaged $2,000 by fire, on the 10th.

—A $3,000 pavilion is being erected at Aurora for the State Sunday School Convention, next week.

—It is noticeable that the wheat in this section has "picked up" wonderfully during the last ten days.—*Carlinville Democrat.*

—The City of Ottawa owes $142,891.71; and last year's expenses were $14,287 more than

—The Mattoon *Commercial* says: "S. D. Phelps, a wandering, scattering politician, from Chicago, has been in our city for a few days of this week, in the interest of the *Inter-Ocean*, and the *Journal* says that he has about succeeded in sweeping the *Tribune* from the board. As the latter paper has received 105 new subscribers within a few weeks, we think he has succeeded admirably."

—The Republicans of Champaign County have nominated Jairus C. Sheldon, of Urbana, for Senator, and John Penfield, of Rantoul, for Representative; and the Republicans of Piatt County, have nominated C. P. Davis, of Monticello, for Representative. These two counties form the Thirtieth Legislative District. Mr. Sheldon was a member of the last House.

—In McLean County, Dr. E. A. Stewart, of Randolph, R. E. Strimple, of Dry Grove, John Cassidy, of Lawndale, and James R. Moore, of Cheney's Grove, aspire to seats in the Legislature.

WISCONSIN.

—Sam Fifield is going to print a paper at Ashland, on Lake Superior.

—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says while the lake was calm, on Thursday, the beach at that city was swept by a tidal wave. The swell receded as suddenly as it came, and marked an inroad of fifteen feet upon the beach.

—The Prairie du Chien *Union* says the population in the year 1800 of the Territory now embraced in this State was 115. In the foot-note to the return of the census of that year, of the "Territory of Indiana," appears the following: "On the first day of August, 1800, at Prairie du Chien, on the Mississippi, there were 65 souls; at Green Bay, on Lake Michigan, there were 50 souls."

IOWA.

A suitable residence is being prepared at Council Bluffs for the Rt. Rev. Bishop Andrews.

—W. W. Aldrich, of Cedar County, has a $12,000 residence on a 623 acre farm.

—D. F. Miller and William Edwards, of Keokuk, decline to be candidates for Circuit Judge.

—Of 6,077 assessed polls in Scott County, 3,270 are in the city of Davenport.

—John McCollister is under a cloud, at Council Bluffs, for making improper overtures to a brother preacher's daughter and his own son's wife.

—The assessed valuation of Scott County is $8,578,507, of which $3,673,150 is in the city of Davenport.

—Two little sons of Michael Brennan, of Keokuk, were drowned while fishing in a creek, last Tuesday afternoon.

INDIANA.

A new Court-House is ordered to be erected in Richmond, which will then be the county-seat of Wayne County, vice Centreville. A site on the corner of Main and Front streets has been donated by citizens of Richmond.

MICHIGAN.

Saginaw will celebrate the Fourth $4,000 worth.

—The First National Bank of Ionia will increase its capital from $100,000 to $200,000.

—Charles A. Edmonds, the unousted Commissioner of the State Land Office, says he will not run for re-election, nor resign; but intimates that there is something rotten in other State offices which he may expose.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says the railroad from that city through Montcalm, Mecosta, Isabella, Clare, Roscommon, Crawford, Osceola, and Alpena Counties ought to reach Houghton Lake by Jan. 1, 1874; and it is estimated that the pine now grown within six miles of the road, and dependent on it for a market, will give the cars full freights for forty-five years.

—Captain E. B. Ward, of Detroit, besides owning the North Chicago Rolling Mill, the Bay View Rolling Mill, at Milwaukee, and others, has purchased the new mills at Frankfurth, Mich. It is also reported that he is now negotiating for the purchase of the mill at Chattanooga, Tenn.

MISSOURI.

The Legislature meets on the 19th.

—M. A. Foster, of Johnson County has lately started a herd of 600 cows and heifers to Colorado.

—John S. Jennison died, last Tuesday, at Kansas City, from a wound in the hip received at the battle of Buena Vista. It had been a running sore all these twenty-five years; and after an operation, a couple of weeks ago, gangrene set in.

HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS, OF MO.

He Defines His Political Position.

ST. LOUIS, May 28, 1872.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Dear Sir: I believe that the best interests of the entire country demand a change, and that this change is within the power of the people, through the ballot-box, provided there can be brought a fair and honorable union of all the elements of opposition to the Grant Administration, and in support of Greeley and Brown, the Liberal Republican ticket, nominated by the recent convention held in Cincinnati. In my view, this change cannot be effected on any other basis as matters now stand. The placing of a third ticket in the field at Baltimore would result in the triumphant re-election of Grant, taking it for granted that he will be renominated by the Philadelphia Convention. It may not be the desire of gentlemen who advocate this policy, but such will be its inevitable effect. It will as certainly result in this way, as the placing of a Democratic ticket in the field in Missouri in 1870 would have resulted in the re-election of Gov. McClurg. The Democrat, therefore, who advocates this policy must either favor the re-election of Grant, or he is so far blinded by prejudice as not to see the effect of his own action. Entertaining these views, I indorse most heartily the "passive" or "Missouri policy." I am opposed to any nomination being made by the Baltimore Convention, and I am in favor of instructing the delegates chosen to represent Missouri in that Convention to oppose every measure looking to the nomination of an independent ticket by that body. I am in favor of, and will support cordially, the ticket nominated at Cincinnati. It is a strong, and, in all respects, a most respectable ticket. The platform on which the candidates stand, is one that any liberal-minded Democrat in the nation may, in the main, cheerful adopt; and Greeley and Brown have the same views, and aim at the adoption of the same national policies which the Democracy would initiate and carry out if they were in power to-day. There is no good reason, therefore, why the Democracy of the country, looking to the future and not to the dead past, should not give to Greeley and Brown a warm support.

In supporting Greeley and Brown we are only fighting over in all the States the identical battle which we fought in Missouri in 1870, when we elected the Hon. B. Gratz Brown Governor by a majority of upward of 40,000 votes! And if the Democracy of the nation are as true and faithful as were the Democrats of Missouri, the same results will happen in the nation that were realized in this State. Test-oaths, disfranchisement, military domination, Ku-Klux laws, the plunder of whole sections of the country under the pretence of the law, election frauds, corruption, profligacy, tyranny and centralization, will all disappear, and we shall have once more a reign of constitutional government, the supremacy of the civil power over the military power, a just regard for the rights of the States, equal and just laws, operating alike upon the people of all the States, general amnesty, reconciliation, and good feeling betwixt the different sections, and the whole country restored once more to the blessings of benign and wholesome laws, of peaceful pursuits, and of free constitutional Government. Such, I sincerely believe, would be the effect of the election of Greeley and Brown to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. In my view, this is the only policy that will insure success. In Missouri we have tried it; we understand it, and we ought to know.

In 1868, the Democratic party of the State nominated a full ticket, composed of able and popular men, but we were defeated by a large and decisive majority.

In 1870 many Democrats were strongly inclined, despite the existing and infamous constitutional restrictions, to contest the field again by nominating a full State ticket, and it was not until after much discussion, and the urgent recommendation of the State Central Committee indorsed by the Democratic members of the General Assembly of that year, that the party determined, so far as the State ticket was concerned, to retire from the field. We all know the result of this policy; the amendments proposed to the Constitution were adopted, removing restrictions upon the sacred right of suffrage; Liberalism was forced upon Radicalism; Governor Brown and the ticket headed by him was elected by a very large majority; the issues of the war seemed to be forgotten; the people of the State began to breathe freer and easier once more, and peace and good order has been the general rule during his successful Administration. These good results I attribute to the adoption of the "passive policy" by the Democracy of the State, for if there had been in 1870, as there was in 1868, another fierce partisan contest, The State to-day would be under the domination of extreme Radical rule, and with little hope of the people regaining peacefully their lost liberties. The same rule of action, on the part of the Democracy, applied to the national contest of this year, will bring about similar results, and I am amazed that there should be any difference of opinion amongst patriotic men on this subject.

The press of the Democratic party has steadily encouraged the Liberal Republicans to go forward in the cause of reconciliation and reform, and have impliedly pledged them their support.

On the 18th day of January, last, the Democratic State Central Committee, after a careful consultation with the leading Democrats of the State, including the Democratic members of the General Assembly, put forth a powerful and well written address, urging upon the Democracy of the nation the adoption of the "Missouri Policy" in the great contest of 1872. There has been an almost general acquiescence in the recommendations of this able address. The Liberal Republicans of the State and of the nation, taking the hint, have gone forward with zeal and energy in the patriotic work before them. They have not faltered or held back. They have presented to the country a platform to which little objection is made, and they have placed on that platform two distinguished citizens of the Republic, one hailing from the East and the other from the West, representing respectively two of the great States of the Union, and both of whom sympathize with the Democrats and Conservatives in their patriotic purpose to relieve the country of the dead weight of despotism which weighs so heavily upon the people of many of the States.

Whatever may be the action of the Democracy of other States, it occurs to me that all of Missouri are honorably bound to sustain the Missouri policy as applied to the national contest of this year. We cannot, without acting in bad faith, go back now upon our own recommendations, and oppose a policy from which we have derived so many benefits, and which will, if carried out in good faith, insure success, and at the same time give peace, reconciliation, prosperity, and liberty to the people of the entire nation.

For the above, and many other reasons that might be given, I stand by the Cincinnati nominees, and shall follow them either to defeat or victory.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JAMES S. ROLLINS.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 14.

Financial matters remain rather quiet. Money continues easy, both in the general and local markets. In this city the only prominent feature to-day was the decline in wheat, the bulls seeming to have temporarily lost confidence.

Railroad stocks, it will be seen, are on the decline, as speculative operations seem to have almost ceased for the present, and stocks are likely to continue dull for a month.

Exchange was weaker in this market to-day and sold between banks at 50c per $1,000 discount.

The National Banks have received their official call for statements, and will respond by publishing them during the next day or two. As intimated before, the deposits and loans of the National Banks in this city will probably show larger aggregates than ever before.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120⅜	120⅝
5-20s of '62	114	114¼
5-20s of '64	114⅛	114½
5-20s of '65	114⅛	115
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	116¼	116⅝
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	117	117⅜
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116⅞	117
10-40s	112⅜	....
United States new 5 per cents	112⅛	....
United States Currency 6s	114⅛	114⅞
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	....	100 and int.
Illinois County and Town 10s	....	95 @ 98
Chicago City 7s	....	100 and int.
Cook County 7s	....	100 and int.
Gold exchange	....	114
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109½@109⅝@110	110½ 109⅞@110½

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Friday, June 14.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 7, 27, to 30 and 32, of Lot 4, of Block 28, on lot 1, of lot 3, Block 27, in Fake's Subdivision, in Sec 29, 37, 14, dated September 11, 1871; consideration, $7,000.

Barber st, between Jefferson and Union sts, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 13; consideration, $1,700.

Lot 24 of lot 4, in Block 21, Sec 27, 39, 14, dated April 10; consideration, $400.

Lots 4 and 5 of Webbs', lots 6 and 7, in Block 2, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 3; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 22 and 23 of Webbs' s ½ lot 4, in Block 1, Rockwell's Addition, dated April 3; consideration, $2,000.

Emerald av, 46 ft north of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 22; consideration, $500.

Blue Island av, opposite Maxwell st, s e f, 25 ft to alley, with buildings, dated June 8; consideration, $4,300.

Leavitt st, bet Polk and Taylor sts, 5 acres, dated May 25; consideration, $26,500.

Third av, s of Twelfth st, 40 feet to alley; also, Lots 20 to 23 and 34 to 40, being 550 ft on Burnside st, in Wilder's South Addition, dated Aug. 3, 1871; consideration, $59,000.

Mohawk st, bet Wisconsin and Centre sts, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 9; consideration, $1,100.

Wabash av, n w cor of Prentiss st, e f, 65x180 ft, with Lots 46 and 50, in same subdivision, dated June 12; consideration, $10,500.

Fremont st, bet Centre and Clay sts, e f, 48x125 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $2,000.

48x125 ft adjoining the above, dated May 18; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 2, 3, 5, and 8 to 13, s ½ Lot 1, n ½ Lot 4, and n ½ Lot 6, and n 23 88-100 ft Lot 14, in Block 2, Wilder's North Addition, dated May 8; consideration, $87,820.

Undivided ⅓ of lot 12 of Lots 5 and 6, in Block 41, Sec. 7, 39, 14, dated June 13; consideration, $1,800.

Lots 1 to 8, and 10 to 13, in Grant's Addition, dated June 13; consideration, $5,500.

West Madison st, between Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 60x124 ft, dated March 27; consideration, $9,600.

Lot 30, in Block 16 and 19, of Smith's n e ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $4,000.

Wabash av, bet Lake and Randolph sts, w f, 60 ft to alley, dated May 7; consideration, $61,904.

Van Horn st, w of Oakley st, n f, 25x125 ft, dated May 18; consideration, $410.

West Chicago av, bet Leavitt and Hoyne sts, n f, 50 feet to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $1,400.

Emerald av, near Thirty-eighth st, w f, 24 feet to alley, dated June 7; consideration, $600.

Lot 13 of Lot 1, in Block 24, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $2,000.

Twenty-sixth st, 25 ft e of Butler st, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 8; consideration, $2,000.

Fremont st, bet Centre and Clay sts, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 25; consideration, $950.

Clayton st, 336 ft w of Wood st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated June 6; consideration, $700.

Lots 13 and 14, in n w ¼ Block 38, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated June 13; consideration, $3,750.

Lot 8 in Block 23, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $1,500.

Lot 17, in Kedzie's Block 58, Sec 7, 39, 14, with buildings, dated April 1; consideration, $4,800.

Lot 14, in Gurnee's Block 104, School Section Addition, dated June 14; consideration, $3,500.

Lot 51, in Block 1, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated March 15; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 52, in same, dated March 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 29, in Block 15, of s e ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 31; consideration, $1,600.

Lot 19, in Bogue's Lots 12 to 15, in Block 6, Rockwell's Addition, dated June 10; consideration, $1,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 4 and 21, in Block 5, and Lot 8, in Block 5, in Jennings' Subdivision of Jennings and Moffet's s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated June 8; consideration, $10,450.

Lots 32 to 34 of Shaw's Lots 2 and 3, of Forrestville, dated Feb. 15; consideration, $3,300.

Two acres in s w cor of s w ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 26; consideration, $2,500.

Lot 18, in Block 5, in Hitchcock's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $750.

Lots 217 to 219 in Block 2, of Swan's s e ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 41 to 50, in Block 39, University Subdivision of Sec 7, 38, 14, dated June 1; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 31 to 40, in Block 39, same Subdivision, dated June 1; consideration, $2,000.

W ½ Lots 1 and 2, in Bayley's s w ¼ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated June 7; consideration, $10,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ⅓ of Block 7, of Johnston's e ½ s e ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated May 10; consideration, $8,000.

Undivided ⅔ of same, dated April 2; consideration, $13,333.

All of Block 7, in same, dated May 16; consideration, $30,000.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 14.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	4,899	4,600	4,643	5,705
Wheat, bu	11,220	50,500	2,939	42,470
Corn, bu	239,290	288,375	247,328	250,060
Oats, bu	126,890	38,360	34,485	55,013
Rye, bu	1,795	1,814	1,900	....
Barley, bu	1,050	400	350	....
Grass seed, lbs	61,900	11,390	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	....	47,632	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	15,000	28,010	....	22,620
Cured meats, lbs	27,140	42,880	353,316	109,769
Beef, brls	....	7	183	27
Pork, brls	....	10	10	873
Lard, lbs	330	33,760	181,340	74,300
Tallow, lbs	1,300	17,760	69,000	....
Butter, lbs	50,510	95,225	53,081	19,760
Live hogs, No	11,732	7,460	10,735	6,531
Cattle, No	3,828	2,129	2,124	1,857
Sheep, No	669	858	29	211
Hides, lbs	87,115	152,190	53,470	37,303
Highwines, brls	63	250	337	250
Wool, lbs	66,133	88,672	137,646	26,487
Potatoes, bu	2,825	2,407	494	....
Lumber, m	5,695	3,229	1,226	8,248
Shingles, m	2,886	2,760	1,666	1,765
Lath, m	1,303	240	91	293
Salt, brls	150	6,810	1,056	2,265

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,888 bu wheat; 1,883 bu corn; 650 bu oats; 1,760 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 97 cars wheat; 381½ cars and 19,200 bu corn; 220½ cars oats; 2 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total, (302 cars) 486,000 bu.

This was another day of general dulness in the produce markets, and of almost universal weakness, both in grain and provisions. Those who have placed their shoulders under the load, seemed to be resting as if by common consent, if not withdrawing altogether, and prices sagged accordingly, though a small rally was experienced late in the session. The shipping movement continues to be slow, as grain prices here are generally above the figure at which it is considered safe to ship to Eastern points. This is the case even in corn; much more so in wheat and oats. Of course, direct orders are withdrawn so long as Eastern buyers can procure grain more cheaply elsewhere; hence, our elevators are full. There was a good business doing both in staple and fancy groceries, and, with a few unimportant exceptions, the market was firm for all articles in the list. Coffees continue excited and advancing, as, in addition to a good consumptive demand, there is at present quite a large speculative movement. Sugars are meeting with an increasing demand as the season advances, and, although no immediate advance is looked for, the future is encouraging for holders. Rice is fairly active at full prices. Teas are dull and easy. The retail trade are only buying to meet actual current wants, as there is every indication that lower prices will prevail after July 1. The dry goods trade was fairly active, so far as cotton fabrics are concerned, and firm, while woollens were quoted dull and generally easy. No change was noticeable in the bagging market. The inquiry for grain bags continues steadily fair, and the late advance in prices is firmly adhered to. Burlaps, gunnies, and wool sacks were quoted quiet and easy. The coal market was dull but firm at $10.00@10.50 for Lehigh; at $9.00 for Erie; at $8.00 for Lackawanna, and at $6.00 for Wilmington. Cheese, fish, and dried fruits were without quotable change. Oils were more quiet, but were firm at 23@23½c for carbon; at 75c for extra lard; at 95c@$1.00 for linseed, and at 65@67c for turpentine. At the yards the demand for lumber continues active, both on local and interior account, and for the poorer grades prices were a shade stronger. Hard wood lumber was in meagre demand but steady. In the metal and tinners' stock market trade was active. The iron, nail, and building material markets a moderately large business was transacted. Naval stores and wool were dull, and an easy feeling prevailed. Potatoes, poultry, and eggs sold at former figures. Cooperage was more active, and for lard tierces and whiskey barrels prices ruled higher. Salt and seeds were fairly active and firm.

We referred, two or three days ago, to the fact that there is a growing sentiment in the Board of Trade against the continuance of rules which protect the operation of corners on grain or other produce, as alike subversive of the interests of the Board and of the great Northwest. We are now able to announce that that sentiment is taking practical shape, and the matter will probably be brought up for action at no late day. It will, perhaps, be found that the Board of Trade has no right to compel men to submit to extortion in the matter of paying higher prices for produce than what it is confessedly worth; and if this point be once established, the whole fabric that has been reared with so much painstaking will vanish "like the baseless fabric of a vision," though it may leave many a "wreck behind" to mark its destructive existence. The old Rule 13 now stands a fair chance of being adopted, in a modified form, and if to this be added a rule which shall recognize the validity of receipts for grain in *any* house where it may be stored, with no greater charge or risk than in those houses now called regular, the Board will have placed itself squarely on the record as in favor of fair dealing. More than this: it will have done a great deal towards effecting that result in the grain trade of the Northwest, and will have aided materially to make Chicago a market in which consumers can trade without the risk of being swindled at every turn.

Highwines were dull, and 1c lower than the nominal figures of yesterday, sale being reported of 100 brls at 85c. The market closed steady at the decline.

Lake freights were steady at yesterday's rates, but rather less active. A total of eleven charters was reported, which will carry out from this port 250,000 bu corn, and 25,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 7c for corn, 7½c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo, by sail; 12½c for corn to Oswego, and 18c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 22½@23c to New York.

Provisions were inactive, and dull, being quoted a shade easier by many operators, though live hogs were reported to be firmer at the stock yards. There was an utter absence of demand, and sellers were not numerous. There has been a moderate speculative inquiry for pork and lard during the past week, but almost none for shipment, and all kinds of meats are slow sale except hams. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.30; do seller July, $12.50; do seller August, at $12.65; do seller December, $12.75@12.90. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.70@8.75; do seller July, $8.85; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4¼@4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@11c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; 7½@7¾c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.50; 50 tcs summer lard at $8.00; 100 tcs do loose, at $7.55; 200 tcs do at $7.50; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 20 brls choice extra mess beef at $12.50.

Flour was less active. The shipping demand for low and medium grades, noted yesterday, was continued to a light extent, but buyers asked concessions to meet the weakness reported from New York. Holders were generally firm; hence few trades. Bran was again lower. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras at $9.00; 50 brls do on private terms; 300 brls spring extras (Old Bets) at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.25; 100 brls do at $8.12½; 100 brls do at $8.00; 100 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 100 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring superfine at $4.00; 25 brls rye flour at $4.50. Total, 1,225 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $13.00, delivered; 40 tons do at $12.00 on track; 10 tons do at $11.75, on track; 10 tons middlings at $15.50 delivered, and 10 tons corn meal at $16.50 on track.

Wheat was less active, and again 3c lower, under the receipt of news of a decline in Liverpool, and a corresponding weakness in New York. Yet there was a fair business doing, many of the shorts thinking it safe to cover at the decline, while a few purchases were made on the long side, in the hope of a reaction from present weakness. There was very little done in spot wheat, or for this month, the principal interest centering on July. That option opened at $1.49½, declined spasmodically to $1.47, and advanced to $1.48½ at the close. Seller August sold at $1.43@1.44½, closing at $1.44½; and seller the year at $1.23½@1.24. Seller the month closed at $1.49¼. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.51; 1,200 bu do at $1.49; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.49½; 1,200 bu do at $1.49¼; 4,400 bu do at $1.49; 10,000 bu do at $1.48; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.37. Total 23,000 bu.

Corn averaged ½c lower, but was active at the decline, which was brought about by a reported easier feeling in New York, and a sympathy with wheat. The receipts, too, were larger than yesterday, calling more liberal offerings of fresh receipts, which were taken hold of more freely by shippers. The market weakened early, but at the decline large orders to buy came in from the country on short account, and the drop was recovered, the trading on the rise being very large. Seller July, the principal option dealt in, opened at 46½c, declined to 46c, and closed firm at 46½c. Seller the month closed at 45c bid, and strictly fresh receipts at 45¼@45½c. Seller August sold at 48@48½c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 42,000 bu do at 45¼c; 67,200 bu do at 45c; 120,000 bu do, regular, at 45c; 45,000 bu do at 44½c; 10,000 bu do at 44¾c; 5,600 bu do at 46c afloat; 11,200 bu high-mixed at 46½c afloat; 5,600 bu yellow at 47½c, free on board; 4,000 bu yellow at 46½c; 6,000 bu rejected at 42½c; 21,200 bu do at 42½c; 2,000 bu no-grade at 30c. Total, 346,200 bu.

Oats were dull and irregular. The market on straight No. 2 was steady at 41c, but buyers would not accept any receipts at that price if the oats were stored outside the regular elevators, though the receipts were issued by the elevator proprietors. The only exception to this ruling was Crib C in the Central. In making these discriminations the runners of the corner seemed to disregard the "opinion" of the attorney of the Board, read yesterday, and it was hinted that they intend to fight it out on that line, whatever may be the consequences. Munn & Scott's outside receipts sold at 38c, and Neely & Co's receipts were offered at 37c without finding buyers. Options for delivery after this month were dull and lower, seller July selling at 35c, and seller August at 31c. Sample lots were very weak, being offered at 35c; the great objection being that they were not stored. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu at 41½c; 25,800 bu at 41c; 24,000 bu in Northwestern depot at 38c; 5,000 bu rejected at 34c; 7,200 bu do at 33c; 600 bu do at 32c; 600 bu white, by sample, at 38c. Total, 104,400 bu.

Rye was dull and easier, there being no demand at over 70c for No. 2, while holders asked 71@72c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 72c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 71c.

Barley was inactive on all but sample lots, and again easier. Regular No. 2 was quoted at 54@55c; car lots of No. 2 in special houses, at 56@57c, and No. 3 at 45c. Sales were, by sample: 400 bu at 78c; 400 bu at 70c; 400 bu at 65c; 400 bu at 62c; 400 bu at 58c; 400 bu at 55c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, thus write of their wool market:

The principal movements have been in domestic wool. Some lots of new fleeces have been received from Ohio, and holders of old are anxious to close up all now on hand before any considerable lots of new are received. The price of fleeces continue to rule from 65@75c per lb, as to condition and quality. Some lots have been sold for an advance on the latter rate, but the condition of the wool was very superior and is not a fair criterion of the market. A round lot of Wisconsin fleece, the same grade of wool that has been selling at 70@72½c for some weeks past, was offered at 67½c, but not over 65c could be obtained. For this wool 80c per lb was offered and refused some time ago, when our market was excited and advancing. Several lots of new Ohio fleeces, in good condition and of desirable quality, sold at 70c as it run. Any fleece wool to command over 70c must be very choice, as manufacturers appear to be very indifferent about purchasing, especially when they have so large a stock of fine foreign wools to fall back on.

The new tariff reducing the duty 10 per cent on foreign wool goes into operation on the 1st of August. Besides the reduction of 10 per cent, the discriminating duty of 10 per cent on all wool not imported direct from places of growth has also been removed, to go into operation on the 1st of October next. The general reduction of 10 per cent, with the removal of the discriminating duty, will make a difference of 5c per lb currency, on all colonial wool imported from Great Britain, taking as a basis the present current prices in that market. This will, no doubt, have an important bearing on the price of wool, and may lead to large purchases of colonial wool at the sales to come off in June and July.

The principal cause of the recent depression in wool has been the unusually large import of foreign. Since the 1st of January there has been received at New York and Boston some 60,000,000 lbs of foreign wool, and, with the arrivals expected before the close of the month, our imports of foreign wool during the first six months of 1872 are likely to be equal to our entire import for the year 1871.

The interior markets, as per latest advices, are dull and depressed. The principal operators appear to be unusually indifferent, and the new clip will move slowly, as it is still held at prices above the current rates on the seaboard. In Michigan there have been some purchases at 60c, and in Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania at 65c, but growers have not fully made up their mind to accept these figures, and manufacturers, dealers, and speculators are holding off.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were quiet and unchanged; wheat was firmer; corn active, and a shade higher; oats dull. Sales on the call were 10,000 bu wheat, seller July, at $1.48½; 5,000 bu do seller August at $1.44; 5,000 bu do at $1.44⅛; 45,000 bu do at $1.44¼; 15,000 bu do seller the year at $1.24½; 10,000 bu corn at 45¾c; 5,000 bu seller June at 45½c; 5,000 bu do at 45¾c; 40,000 bu seller July at 46½c; 20,000 bu seller August at 48½c; 15,000 bu seller September at 49½c; 5,000 bu do at 49⅝c; 5,000 bu seller the year at 45c; 15,000 bu oats seller July at 34½c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	12 25	12 30
Mess pork, seller July	12 50	12 52½
Mess pork, seller August	12 60	12 62½
Mess pork, seller December	12 85	13.00
Lard, cash or seller the month	8 65	8 75
Lard, seller July	8 85	8.75
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.49¼	1.49½
Wheat, seller July	1.48½	1.48¾
Wheat, seller August	1.44¼	1.44½
Wheat, seller the year	1.24½	1.24¾
Corn, cash or seller June	45½	45¾
Corn, seller last half June	45½	45¾
Corn, seller July	46½	46⅝
Corn, seller August	48½	48⅝
Corn, seller September	49½	49⅝
Corn, seller the year	45	45¼
Oats, cash or seller June	40½	....
Do, in new houses	34	37
Oats, seller July	34½	....
Oats, seller August	31	32

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 14.

BUTTER—The movement in this staple is on a liberal scale. In addition to a good consumptive demand, shippers and local speculators are now taking hold freely, and for good to choice qualities the market is firm. Low grades are more or less neglected, and, being in large supply, are not held with as much firmness, but it is generally believed that prices have touched bottom, and holders are not anxious to realize at any material concession from former rates. In a retail way 20c is obtained for choice new yellow dairy in neat packages, but in round lots 18c may be considered a fair outside quotation. We quote strictly choice dairy at 17@18c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Grain bags are in steadily active demand and the market is strong, in sympathy with prices at the mills. In burlaps and other goods in the line only a light business is doing, and prices are not particularly firm. We quote: Stark, 40c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BERRIES—A light supply and lively demand, advanced prices on strawberries considerably over the range of yesterday, and about all were sold at noon. Gooseberries were in excessive supply and slow. Raspberries were not wanted to any amount. Sales were: Strawberries—15 cases poor Onarga at 12½@15c; 63 do at 20@23c; 40 choice at 25c; 10 at 28c; 20 good Alton at 23c; 27 good Michigan (early) at 24c; 125 at 25c; 26 at 26c; 30 selections at 28c; 8 at 30c. Gooseberries—40 cases at $2.00; 40 bu at $2.25@2.60; 40 boxes (¼ bu) at 62½c. Raspberries—8 cases at 20c; 4 at 22c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Business in this department was active, and a firm feeling prevailed. The stocks are large, and equal to all the requirements of the trade. We quote: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, 4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 35@40c; fire brick per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 per brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 36 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength
11x14 to 12x18	$7 50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16.00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9 50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21 50
30x46 to 30x48	15 00	24 50
36x50 to 36x56	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30.00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The market was more active, at the following quotations: $40 00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $76.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100 00@160.00.

BEANS—Trade was quiet at previous quotations: $2.45@2.75 for fair to choice medium, and $2.60@2.80 for navy.

CHERRIES—In demand. Sales were: 20 cases sour at 12½c; 40 at 15c; 4 cases (black) at 30c.

CHEESE—The cheese market continues fairly active, but prices are working easier, owing to the steadily increasing supply. The quality of the cheese now arriving is fine, but there is a good deal of the early make still on hand, for which holders would be glad to find buyers at almost any price: We quote: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western, factory, new, 11@12c.

COAL—At the recent decline the market is comparatively steady. Trade does not materially improve, the demand now, as for several weeks past, being of a light consumptive charater. We repeat our list as follows: Lehigh lump, $10 50; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6 50; Hocking Valley, $7 50; Blossburg, $8.00@8 50; Minonk, $6 50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Under this head there were no important changes to note. The demand, as is usually the case at this season of the year, is small, being mainly confined to meeting the current wants of the interior trade. Prices, however, remain firm, as the stocks are extremely low. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4 25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.50
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2 50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25@3.35
Corn, Yarmouth	3 30@3 40
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 25
Lobster, 1 lb	2 25
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The demand was a shade more active, and for lard tierces and whiskey barrels prices ruled higher. Other descriptions were unchanged. Pork barrels, $1.25@1 35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $17 50@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30,00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28 00 per m.

EGGS—The market was dull, and prices ruled easy at a range of 11@12c per dozen. The supply is large.

FISH—The fish trade was reported fairly active for the season, and at the recent decline in prices the market is comparatively steady. Stocks are not large, but are sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade. We repeat our quotations of yesterday as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5 25@5 50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7 50@7.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 50@6 75; No. 1 shore kits, $1 85@1 90; No. 1 bay, $1 45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $5 50@5 75; George's cod, $6.50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brl $10 00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Prices were steady and uniform at the following range: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3 30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue active and firm, at $3 00@3.10.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported no important changes in the market for goods coming under this head. The demand was quite general in its character, though coffees, sugars, rice, and syrups were more frequently inquired for than other articles in the list. Prices were firm all around; notably so for coffees, which are still advancing at the East. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O G Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio, 25½@25½c; prime do, 24½@25½c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23½c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11¾c; No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B, at 11½@11½c; X C, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1 30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans choice at 70@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lily, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—The inquiry was good, and prices were firm, as follows: Lemons, repacked, $7 00@7 50; oranges, repacked, Messina, per box, $8 00@8 50.

HAY—Prices were without quotable alteration. The prevalent feeling, however, was by no means firm, as the demand at present is rather light, while the offerings are liberal and increasing. The following prices were being paid by dealers: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18.50@20 50; do, loose pressed, $18.00@19.50; prairie, pressed, $11 00@12 50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were firmer and unchanged. There is a steady inquiry from local and outside buyers, and the daily arrivals are readily absorbed at the quoted prices: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, 8½c; scored. cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers reported a moderate demand, and as the advices from the East are of an encouraging character, prices keep well up:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@	7c
Bar-iron	5 @	5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Light band	6 @	6 3-10 rates
Hoop	6 3-10@	6 6-10 rates
Oval	5 6-10@	5 9-10 rates
Round and square	5 @	5 2-10 rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@	5 2-10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½ @	2½ rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @	6 rates
German plow steel	10½ @	19 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @	13½ rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @	12 rates

LEATHER—Nothing new was developed in connection with this market. All descriptions of light leather are in fairly active demand, and as stocks are light dealers evince no disposition to effect sales at any concession. For heavy stock the demand is small. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, per lb	40@	43
Kip, per lb	60@	1.00
Kip, veals	90@	1.15
City upper, No. 1, per ft	26@	29
City upper, No. 2, per ft	25@	27
Country upper, No. 1	23@	26
Collar, per ft	19@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	36@	37
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	34
Rough upper, damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@	34
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@	1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60 00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2 35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 50@	2 00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The aggregate demand was large, and prices were firm and nominally unchanged:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 58c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c: braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 16 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—There was a better demand at $5 50 rates. We still quote: 60d, $5.50; 8d per keg, $5 75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7 75.

NAVAL STORES—The trading in this branch of the market was small at the annexed range of prices:

Manilla rope, per lb	18@	20
Sisal rope, per lb	17@	19
Hemp sash cord, per lb	21@	23
Marline, per lb	20@	21
Tarred rope, per lb	17@	19
Oakum, per bale	5.00@	6 37½
Pitch, per brl	6 50@	7.00
Tar, per brl	5 50@	6 12½

OILS—Trading in this department was reported a little slack to-day, the inquiry being mainly confined to lard, linseed, and turpentine. Prices were unchanged, ruling steady as follows: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No 1. 71c; No. 2, 63c; linseed. raw, 95c; do. boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; do. strictly pure, $1 10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65@67c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Met with a liberal demand at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	15 00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4.25
Whiting	3.00

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POTATOES—Trade was dull and quotations were easy. We now quote: 40@45c for Western, and 20@30c for mixed Western.

POULTRY—This market was a shade more active, but for live turkeys an easier feeling prevailed. Live chickens, $4.00@4 25 per doz; live turkeys, 10c.

SALT—Met with a large demand on shipping account, and the market was firm at the recent decline. We quote: Saginaw pure, $1 75; Onondaga fine $1.75; coarse salt, $1 75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3 00; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Trade was quiet at former figures. The supply is fair. We quote: Millet at $2.10@2.25, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.50; timothy at $2 80@2.90 for fair to good; $3.00@3.05 for prime; clover at $5 00@5 25.

TEAS—We quote the market quiet and easy at the annexed range of prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@65c; good, 70@75c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine do, 90c@$1 10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady, and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEGETABLES—The supply of most kinds is larger than on yesterday, and prices are hardly as high, with sales quite brisk. Sales: Green Peas—150 bu at $2.00; 60 at $2 25; 40, poor, at $1 00; 150 Marrowfat at $2 50. String Beans—170 bu at $2 25. Cabbage—60 cases at $3.00; 70 at $3.25@3.50. Cucumbers—60 doz at 75c. Onions—4 brls at $5 50; 20 boxes at $1.50@1.75. Radishes—70 doz at 15@20c. Pie Plant—25 doz at 25c. Lettuce—75 doz at 30c. Asparagus—25 doz at 75c. Beets—130 doz at 40c. Turnips—30 doz at 30c.

VEAL—Sales: 20 carcasses at 7@10c.

WOOD—Continues in fair request, and the quoted prices, are being adhered to: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12 00; slabs, $6 00@6 50 delivered.

WOOL—This market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as noted for some time past. Trade was quiet, and prices favored buyers:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	57@62c
Unwashed, fine	38@45c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	47@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The demand was fair at unchanged rates. We still quote:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl. in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	$.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	27	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin	.40	.80	40	45	....
Akron, O	.30	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 14.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,164	7,932	101
Tuesday	3,478	12,294	290
Wednesday	4,738	14,813	1,408
Thursday	3,828	11,732	[illegible]
Friday	1,782	5,923	678
Total	15,990	53,694	3,148
Same time last week	16,999	59,811	2,557
Week before last	14,804	64,035	3,921

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,759	8,379	625
Tuesday	1,891	6,391	....
Wednesday	1,205	10,291	180
Thursday	2,124	10,735	29
Friday	....	....	....
Total	6,989	36,296	834

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday there were no noticeable changes in the general features of the cattle market. So far as good to choice grades were concerned, trade was satisfactorily active, and prices were invariably well sustained, but for common to fair qualities the market was again dull, with prices weak and irregular. The receipts were considerably smaller than on either of the preceding days of the week, but the supply actually on sale was larger, as there were between 3,000 and 4,000 stale cattle left over unsold last night. There were several choice droves on sale, but the larger portion of the offerings were of the poorer sorts, and sold at prices ranging downward from $5 75. The best droves were taken at $6 50@6.95, and the poorest at $2 75@3.75. Among the offerings were several large droves of Texas cattle. The market closed quiet.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.75 @7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	6.30 @6.65
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	6.00 @6.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.50 @5.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	4 00 @5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4 00 @5.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.75 @3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
18	butchers' stock	1,034	$5.00
17	smooth fleshy steers	1,100	6 00
112	Texas cattle	784	4.37½
13	Texas cattle	1,124	4 90
88	cows	736	4.50
86	fat pony steers	1,071	6 00
29	oxen	1,442	5 40
16	smooth fleshy steers	1,052	5.87½
13	stockers	933	4 25
16	choice steers	1,222	6 50
13	cows	883	3.00
32	good steers	1,264	6.00
15	Texas cattle	1,214	5 25
64	fleshy steers	988	5 25
96	good steers	1,148	5.85
90	good steers	1,137	5 90
106	choice steers	1,386	6.50
114	choice steers	1,259	6 35
17	good steers	1,082	6.00
35	good steers	1,162	6 06¼
18	light smooth steers	961	5.50
86	cows	818	3.50
16	choice steers	1,299	6 40
88	smooth fat steers	1,165	6 00
16	smooth fat steers	1,086	5.75
31	good steers	1,272	6 30
96	good steers	1,181	5 90
49	extra steers	1,358	6.80
10	cows	1,027	4.85
31	stockers	890	4.50
20	cows	981	4 80
16	good steers	1,275	6 00
30	extra steers	1,470	6 95
22	medium steers	1,090	5 40
25	common cows	913	3.50
13	cows	984	4 50
10	cows	929	3 25
11	stock steers	1,086	5.00
31	choice steers	1,290	6 40
20	medium steers	1,023	5 37½
18	medium steers	992	5.40
16	good steers	1,142	6 25

HOGS—Light, smooth, even droves, suitable for shipment to the New York market, were in active demand, and, under the lighter receipts, prices were firm and higher, the advance averaging 5c per 100 lbs, with sales at $3 80@4 00—the outside figure for especially desirable lots. Heavy droves, if not even and fat, were almost wholly neglected, and were extremely slow of sale, even at the low preces prevalent yesterday. The inquiry, as heretofore, was principally on New York and Boston account, though considerable purchases were made for Philadelphia and Cleveland, and a few car loads were also taken on Canadian account. Only a few hundred (mostly common, coarse, heavy lots) remain unsold, and the market closed steady at $3.40@3 65 for inferior to common; at $3 70@3 80 for medium, and at $3 85@4 00 for good to extra. Among the reported transactions were the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
35	265	3.80	33	230	3.85	51	240	3.74
52	250	3 75	52	250	3 75	36	195	3.85
42	255	3 80	54	219	3 95	42	191	3.85
83	204	3 90	57	212	3.80	53	224	3 85
33	230	3.85	131	198	3 95	56	259	3.75
73	198	3 90	52	259	3 75	55	285	3.75
40	181	3.95	44	249	3 75	172	265	3 75
26	179	3.95	35	282	3 60	30	382	3 75
49	290	3 85	60	228	3 85	51	296	3.80
55	219	3.95	60	259	3 80	55	190	3 95
64	203	3.85	53	263	3.75	50	227	3.95
54	213	3 90	60	202	4.00	51	207	3 85
20	241	3 75	50	192	3.90	59	194	3.80
26	222	3 80	62	199	4.00	34	308	3 70
29	300	3.62½	44	172	3 85	61	186	3 85
94	177	3 87½	62	211	3 85	127	212	3 87½
50	250	3 80	40	180	3 80	38	283	3 75
54	246	3.80	58	249	3.80	36	200	3 80
134	186	3 90	76	150	3.90	23	218	3.85
57	216	4 00	163	235	3.80	36	186	3.85
35	285	3 75	39	206	2 85	82	194	3.87½
42	254	3.80	24	304	3.70			

SHEEP—The sheep market was dull, and prices were weak, though without decided decline. We quote at $3 75@5.75 for common to choice sheared.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 14.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet m	5,695	1,226
Shingles, m	2,886	1,666
Lath, pieces m	1,303	91

CARGOES—The aggregate demand to-day was moderately large, and for piece stuff prices were a shade firmer. Other descriptions were steady. A sawed shingles and lath ruled fairly active at former figures. Four cargoes were left over at 5:30 o'clock.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18 00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@17 00
Common strips and boards	13 00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	11.00@12 50
Joist and scantling	11.25@11 50
Shingles	2 75@ 3 00
Lath	3 00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, per m	$2 87½@3 00
Ludington, per m	2 75
Pentwater, per m	2.25
Muskegon, per m	2.00@2 25
White Lake, per m	2.25
Grand River, per m	2.00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, per cord	3.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—Lumber per m	2 75
Ahnapee—Wood, per cord	3.25
Ahnapee—Railroad ties	3½@4½
Ahnapee—Cedar posts	....
Ahnapee—Shingles	25
Menominee	....
Oconto	3 75@4 00

We note the following transactions afloat:

Cargo schr Col. Heg, from Muskegon, 150 m ft common mixed, at $12.25 for 1 inch, $11.25 for 2 do, and $3.00 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr P Hayden, from Muskegon, 160 m ft mixed, at $13.00 for 1 inch, $11.25 for 2 do, and $3.00 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Japan, from Oconto, 160 m ft, at $15.50 for 1 inch, and $11.25 for 2 do; lath, $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Persia, from White Lake, 75 m ft common mixed, at $12 50 for 1 inch, $11.25 for 2 do, and $3.00 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr R Simmons from Manistee 60 m ft 3 inch joist at $20; 120 m ft joist and scantling at $11 50. Sold by R. K Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Driver, from Manistee, deck load on contract, hold full of joist and scantling, at $11.50, (no tow bill). Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

Cargo scow Prince, from White Lake, 175 m ft common mixed, to be delivered at Michigan City, at $12.75 for 1 inch, $11.00 for 2 do and $3.00 for lath. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo sold to arrive from White Lake, 175 m ft mill run, 1½ inch strips, at $15.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge Wolverine, from Grand Haven, 90 m ft coarse boards and 70 m ft strips, at $13.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Wm. Aldrich, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $11 50; 10 m ft long timber at $24.00 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Sanborn, from Pentwater, 160 m ft common mixed, at $12.50 for 1-inch; $11.25 for 2 inch, and $3 00 for lath. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Robert Howlett, from Manistee, 166 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; 5 m pickets at $10.00 (mill tally). Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Fanny and Floy, from Grand Haven, 80 m ft strips and boards at $15.35; lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr St. Peter, from Grand Haven, 105 m ft strips and boards at $14.75, 4 m pickets at $10.00, 24 m lath at $3.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

AT THE YARDS.

The general demand continues active, and quotations rule firm, as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40 00
First and second clear siding, together	22.00@24.00
Common siding	18.00@20 00
Common flooring, dressed, first	35.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36 00@38 00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber etc, 16 feet and under	14.00@15 00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25 00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16 00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2 00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$20.00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in large lots)	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were large, but quotations were firm and unchanged.

A or star shingles	$3.00@3.25
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED .... June 14.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 50 boxes fish, and sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 26 boxes fish, 25 bbls flour, and sundries.
Stmr S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 476 bars railroad iron, 27 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 59 green hides, 256 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m lath, 40 m lumber, 1 pkg fish.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Gesim, Grand Haven, 60 m lumber.
Schr Mystic, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr W. H. Willard, Little Sturgeon 1,000 m shingles.
Scow J. A. Johnson, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Brig Golden Harvest, Oconto, 240 m lumber.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 416 bu potatoes and sundries.
Schr Tricolor, Holland, 25 m lumber.
Schr Robt. Howlett, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Alice M. Beers, Bay De Noc, 130 m lumber.
Schr Richard Mott, Oconto, 165 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr R. Simmons, Manistee, 205 m lumber.
Schr Geo E. Purington, White Lake, 127 m lumber, 39½ brls fish.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Fisher, Willett's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Sam Flint, Erie, 524 tons coal.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 40 m staves.
Schr Gem, Mack's Pier, 68 cds wood.
Schr C. H. Hegg, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Schr Geo. C. Finny, Kingston, 434 tons pig iron.
Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Mary, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J P. Ward, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Scow Magdalena, South Haven, 50 cds wood.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 55 cds wood.
Barge Wm. Bowen, Grand Haven, 200 cds wood.
Schr C. A. King, Detroit, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 4 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Schr Areturus, Oconto, 250 m lumber.
Schr Florence, Grand Haven, 85 m lumber.
Schr R. J. Sandborn, Pentwater, 155 m lumber.
Schr Mocking Bird, Erie, 845 tons coal.
Schr Glad Tidings, Muskegon, 175 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr E. G. Gray, Muskegon, 112 m lumber.
Schr J. Bigler, Cheboygan, 374 pieces square timber.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 155 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Menominee, 150 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Menominee, 185 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Honest John, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Persia, White Lake, 95 m lumber.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Scow Black Hawk, Hamlin, 95 m lumber, 64 m lath.
Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Barge City of Grand Haven, Grand Haven, 240 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Schr Little Bell, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr St. Peter, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 5 m pickets.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 195 m lumber.
Schr Forrest, Ahnepee, 2,800 railroad ties.
Schr Milan, Menominee, 190 m lumber, 2 m lath.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.

CLEARED .... June 14.

Schr J. Phillips, Manistee, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, 33,500 bu corn.
Schr Richard Winslow, Buffalo, 50,000 bu corn.
Schr James Garrett, Collingwood, 17,197 bu corn.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 44 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 12,663 bu corn, 50 brls beef, and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 650 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop East Saginaw, Little Traverse, 40 brls flour, 20 brls beef, 10 brls pork.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 100 bu potatoes, 200 dry hides, and sundries.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 17,800 bu corn.
Bark J. C. King, Buffalo, 31,000 bu corn.
Schr Reed Case, Buffalo, 22,609 bu corn.
Schr Havana, Kingston, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr C Raat, Dunkirk, 15,100 bu corn.
Schr Col Heg, Muskegon, 200 bu oats.
Schr Wollin, Holland, 100 brls salt.
Schr Geo H Waud, Port Colborne, 25,344 bu corn.
Schr Alice M Beers, Little Baysnoc, 20 bu potatoes.
Schr R Simmons, Maniste, 500 bu corn and sundries.
Schr Perry Hamesh, Kingston, 15,018 bu corn.
Schr Albatross, Cedar River, 100 bu potatoes.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 6 brls beef and sundries.
Steamer Muskegon, Grand Haven, 8 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Badger State, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 325 brls flour, and sundries.
Bark F B Gardiner, Port Colborne, 25,050 bu corn.
Bark Maria Martin, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr C A King, Port Colborne, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr L Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Charters embrace the following: To Oswego—Hungarian, oats at 9c. To Boston—Prop Oneida, corn at 25c: prop Ossegatchie, corn at 25c. To Montreal—Prop Scotia (to arrive), corn at 18c. To Buffalo—Maria Martin, prop Nebraska, L. VanValkenburgh, Banama, and Golden Fleece, all corn at 7c.

OSWEGO, June 12.—Vessels continue scarce. Charters: Schr Phalarope takes salt to Cleveland at 18c, free on board.

MILWAUKEE, June 13.—Grain freights are quiet and nominally unchanged. Rates are quotable at 7½c for corn and 8c for wheat to Buffalo, and 13½c for wheat to Oswego. Engagements: To Buffalo—Propeller Annie L Craig and schooners A. J. Rogers and M. I. Wilcox, wheat at 8c.

BUFFALO, June 12.—Rates unchanged. Charters reported: Schooners Chas. Wall and Montauk, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton free; scow Meisel, coal to Toledo at 40c per ton free; schooner Aldabaran, coal to Detroit at 45c per ton free; barks W. H. Vanderbilt and schooner Galletin, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton free.

TOLEDO, June 12.—Grain freights steady and strong, to lower lake ports, without quotable change; vessels scarce. Coarse freights plenty, and there is an active demand for shipping room. No grain offering for Buffalo.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 12:

DOWN—Schrs Eureka, Eagle Dock to Kingston, staves; Jennie Graham, Bay City to Kingston, staves; props Akron, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; Young America, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, general cargo; City of Chatham, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schrs M. Stalker, Milwaukee to Oswego, wheat; Annandale, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Acontias, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Southampton, Port Huron to Kingston, timber; D. M. Foster, Bay City to Kingston, staves; A. H. Lamars, Cleveland to Welland, coal.

UP—Prop Scotia; steambarge Wm. Cowie; schooners John Wesley, Albatross, Grenada, Oswego to Cleveland; Thos. Sims, Kingston to Cleveland, pig iron; J. C. Woodruff, Collins Bay to Oxford, light; Jane McLeod, Kingston to Toledo, light; Lyman Casey, Oswego to Toledo, salt; James Platt, J. G. McGrath, Yankee Blade; bark Fanny Campbell, Kingston to Toledo, light. Wind—Southwest, fresh.

Disasters.

AGROUND.—The new iron steamer Cuba grounded on St. Clair Flats Wednesday.

NARROW ESCAPE AT TWO RIVERS.—The Two Rivers *Chronicle* states that the schooner Wm. Jones came near going ashore at that place during the gale of last Thursday. She had been taking on a cargo of lumber for Messrs. Cooper and Jones, and when she came to leave the pier, the heavy sea running in at the time caused her to pay off and run in between the two bridge piers. Both anchors were immediately let go and a strong hawser got out to one of the piers and in this manner she was enabled to hang on until the sea run down.

DAMAGED.—The schooner A. Holmes, and the schooner Hamilton, shortly after coming to anchor at that port, on the same day, parted her cable and narrowly escaped going ashore. Her small anchor was lowered, which brought her up for a sufficient time to get a line to one of the piers, when she hauled alongside. It will be a difficult job finding the anchor lost, there being no buoy attached to it.

THE BURNED STEAMER KINGSTON.—The Royal mail steamer Kingston burned Tuesday afternoon on the St Lawrence River, 12 miles above Brockville, Ont, relative to which full particulars appeared in the press despatches, was at the time running in the Royal Mail Line from Toronto to Montreal, and was owned by the Inland Navigation Company, of Montreal. She was a fine iron vessel of 452 tons English measurement, and built at Montreal in 1855 for the Hon. John Hamilton, of Kingston. Her bottom had recently been sheathed with wood at considerable expense as a protection against the rocks.

PROP MAINE SUNK.—The prop Maine, bound from Ogdensburgh to Chicago with merchandise, sunk on Sunday night in Goose Bay, a wood station on the St. Lawrence River, about six miles below Alexandria Bay. It appears that about eight cords of wood had been taken aboard, when the crew went to supper. On their return, it was discovered that the propeller was leaking. The Captain immediately backed her into a bay, where she rested on a sandy bottom. A portion of her cargo was taken ashore. The tug Crusader, with two pumps, has gone to her relief.

ASHORE.—The propellor Union is unfortunate this season. But a short time since she was upon Strawberry Reef, in Green Bay, and was lightered off after considerable detention. And now we learn that she is ashore on "Laughing Whitefish Reef," twenty-four miles below Marquette, Lake Superior. The schooner Cascade, which was being towed by the Union, also ran on the reef. The propeller and schooner are in the ore trade between Green Bay and Marquette, and were bound down. They struck about 2 o'clock, Sunday morning, during a dense fog. The Union is well out of water, and the schooner is also hard on. Steps have been taken to get them off.

canal boat LaSalle were damaged in the river yesterday.

STEAMER CLARA DAMAGED.—At about 2 o'clock this morning, as the steamer Clara, downward bound, with the schr Victor in tow, was just below the fort her wheel chains parted, and in veering to keep out of the way of an upward bound propeller, she sheered from the direct course, and the vessel ran foul of her, partly demolishing her cabin and finally crowding her on the shore, where she at present lies. A woman cook on board the Clara received some bruises about the head, but nothing very serious. The vessel sustained no damage whatever. As we learn the facts there is no blame to be attributed on either hand. The tug Urania has gone to the relief of the Clara, and in due time will have her in port.—Detroit *Tribune*, June 13.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—W. N. W., fresh.

WAGES—$1.75 per day.

THE OLIVER CROMWELL.—This steamer, which was resurrected last year after 14 years' submersion in the Straits, and which has since been the bore of litigation more or less of the time, is in dry dock at Detroit receiving repairs. Her machinery has not been removed, and is quite as serviceable as ever.

SAULT CANAL.—The water in the Sault Canal is improving. Vessels can now load to eleven feet four inches with safety.

FAST TRAVELLING.—The propeller Annie L. Craig, on her recent passage, made the run from Detroit to Milwaukee, thence to Buffalo, and returned to Detroit, in nine days, with cargoes each way.

DEATH OF IRA LAFRINIER.—Ira Lafrinier, one of the oldest and most noted shipbuilders on the lakes, died at his home in Cleveland on Monday morning last. His latest vessel was the propeller Peerless, launched last Saturday.

ENGINEERS TO BE INVESTIGATED.—The attention of our steamboat inspectors has been called to the recklessness and general incapacity of engineers. A heavy responsibility rests upon their employers as well as the individuals themselves, and it is now the determination of the inspectors to have this matter thoroughly investigated and the delinquents brought to time. It has lately come to light that not only men of incompetency are thus employed, but steamers have been discovered lying at the dock with steam up and no one in charge, and, too, for a considerable space of time.

DESKS.

DESKS.

THAYER & TOBEY Furniture Co.,

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A fine line of Cylinder Desks.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new Short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*3:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:50 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	‡9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ¶ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	3:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:50 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:30 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. §Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:20 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:20 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:50 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:50 a m	3:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne.	5:00 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†8:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:40 p m	†8:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*9:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*8:30 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*3:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:50 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:25 a m	*9:55 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Cairo Express	*8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*9:19 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*8:50 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*5:50 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

MEDICAL CARDS.

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Saturday Morning, June 15, 1872.

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ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention, Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

[Official Copy.]

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full rewards of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

INDIANA.

The political campaign in Indiana has fairly opened. The Grant party nominated their candidate several weeks ago, and, on Tuesday, the Democratic Convention nominated the opposition ticket. Indiana is one of the closest States in the country, and has been so for several years. The fact that it, with Pennsylvania, holds an election for State officers in October, a month ahead of the Presidential election, gives to it an increased National interest. The result of the October elections in those two States, and they have invariably voted the same way in the Presidential year, is accepted by the country generally as indicating the direction in popular feeling everywhere. The following table of past elections will show how general has been this result:

INDIANA ELECTIONS.

1856.	Governor	Democratic maj..	6,000
	President	Buchanan maj..	24,295
1858	Secretary of State	Democratic maj..	2,581
1860.	Governor	Republican maj..	9,557
	President	Lincoln maj..	11,219
1862.	Secretary of State	Democratic maj..	9,543
1864.	Governor	Republican maj..	20,883
	President	Lincoln maj..	20,189
1866	Secretary of State	Republican maj..	14,202
1868.	Governor	Republican maj..	961
	President	Grant maj..	9,572
1870.	Secretary of State	Democratic maj..	2,578

In 1868, the Democrats had for their candidate for Governor Senator Hendricks, who is their candidate this year. The country well remembers the intense excitement attending the result of the campaign in that State in 1868. The Republicans of the whole country were placed under contribution of money to aid in electing the Republican candidate for Governor. Large sums of money were contributed from this city, still larger from New York, and it required the most tremendous efforts to elect Mr. Morton Governor by 900 majority. The vote a month later showed how decisive had been the result of the October elections in that State and in Pennsylvania.

Indiana may be considered as one of those States which, with any reasonable hope of National success, would vote the Democratic ticket this year. With Greeley as the Liberal candidate, the result in the State is placed beyond all question. Mr. Hudson, editor of the Terre Haute *Gazette*, published in Dan. Voorhees' own town, in his speech at Indianapolis, the night before the Convention, said:

> Many of our Republicans look with suspicion on any measure advocated by Mr. Voorhees. If, therefore, the Democratic party enter into this movement as a *partisan* measure, the effect of Mr. Voorhees' effort adds much to our strength. My judgment is, that, out of a Republican population of about 2,500, there are now 400 Republicans for Mr. Greeley, and if the Democratic party of this State, in their Convention to-morrow, will ratify the Cincinnati Platform, and boldly indorse the Cincinnati nominees, we can nearly divide the Republican vote in my section of the State. Our people only want confidence that we can succeed in this National contest, and as many Republicans will vote for Horace Greeley as for General Grant. If the Baltimore Convention also makes Mr. Greeley its candidate, we can carry the State by not less than 20,000 majority.

Our own information from Indiana is more than confirmatory of this estimate of the number of Republicans who will vote for Greeley. As the campaign progresses, and all the local Conventions get through with their business, the popular feeling for Greeley will be unrestrained. The sacrifice of Colfax has weakened the party bonds of thousands of Republicans in the Northern counties, who, while they would never have voted for a Democratic ticket, will gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of voting for Greeley, and ridding the State of the domination of Morton, and ridding the country of Personal Government. We have no doubt that Hendricks will have, in October, a larger majority than has been given since 1856 for any candidate, and that in November Greeley's majority will be one-half larger.

The Democrats of Indiana thoroughly understand that Horace Greeley can be elected in November, on the Cincinnati Platform, and that a Democratic ticket cannot be elected on any platform. They, therefore, adopted the Cincinnati Platform in good faith, and with equal earnestness adopted the Cincinnati candidates. The result will be a triumph in which good men of all parties in the State will rejoice, for it will put an end to all remaining pro-slavery feeling and sentiment in Indiana, and will enable the sincere and patriotic men of both the old parties to unite for reforms which are now needed. It will be a satisfaction to the people of Indiana to know that they will fire the first gun announcing the downfall of old hates and abuses, and the re-establishment of Civil Freedom and Responsible Government throughout the land.

GREELEY AND TAMMANY.

The New York *Times* illustrates its ingenuity at the expense of its fair dealing by a running fire of unsustained insinuations that Horace Greeley has in past times been unduly intimate with the Tammany Ring, consisting of Hall, Tweed, Sweeny, Barnard, Connolly, and a few others. *Harper's Weekly*, in its cartoons, also aims to propagate the same untruth. Between Oakey Hall and Mr. Greeley, all New York knows that there has been a special personal enmity for about ten years, dating even earlier than Oakey Hall's secession from the Republican party in 1862. Hall has lampooned Greeley in pamphlets, and through his own paper, the *Leader*, during nearly every week of that period, in terms that clearly enough showed the genuine bitterness of his malignity, and his fear of Greeley's sharp exposures of his crooked devices. Barnard signallized his accession to judicial prominence by a persistent and bold effort to silence Greeley's criticisms on him by arresting him for contempt of Court, adjourning Court from time to time without disposing of his case, and so harassing him as to intefere with his business by requiring him to be in Court when his known engagements called him elsewhere. Barnard, like Hall, tried to make a laughing-stock of Greeley, very much as boys would pelt with stones the faithful custodian set to prevent them from stealing fruit. Tweed, Sweeny and Connolly were then silent members of the Ring and more in the background. With none of these has Greeley ever had any more intimate relations than President Lincoln had with John Surratt and Wilkes Booth.

It was the honest, and probably sagacious, theory of Mr. Greeley, in conducting the *Tribune*, that the election of a Republican Mayor in New York, and of Republican Legislators and Congressmen within the city, was nearly always impossible; and, where this was clearly so, it was wiser for Republicans to unite in throwing their whole strength for the best and most honest Democrat whom they could elect, than to throw away their votes on a straight Republican ticket. Always regarding parties as a means, and honesty and capacity in office as the ends and objects to which they should be subservient, Mr. Greeley had no hesitation in supporting a worthy Democrat who could be elected, in preference to an equally worthy Republican who could not. This policy led him to support Tiemann for Mayor, and once, we think, Hoffman for Mayor. He never, however, supported Hall, Barnard, Sweeny, Connolly, or Tweed, for anything; and, during the whole existence of the *Tribune*, exposed the corruptions of Tammany by every available means.

The New York *Times* is an eleventh-hour convert to anti-Tammanyism, the flame of its zeal flashing up now with a brightness exactly proportioned to the length of the prior period in which it had been prudently saving its oil. So new is its present position that, when O'Brien first quarrelled with Connolly and offered to the *Times* the exposures of Tammany whose publication has proved so valuable to it and to the city, it incubated over them a long time before publishing them, thus entertaining its angels wholly unawares. Every sincere Republican will congratulate the *Times* on its good fortune in having at last consented to be the vehicle for the exposure of the Tammany Ring. The *Times* has never enjoyed so vast a reputation for honesty and fidelity as it has derived from its temporary accidental editorship by Sheriff O'Brien, himself one of the ex-leaders of Tammany, and acquainted with its secrets. Still, the fame thus thrust upon it is hardly a sufficient basis on which to assail the longer and more sincere, though less fortunate and decisive, warfare of Horace Greeley against the same Tammany gang.

Is it asking too much of the *Times* to beg that it will furnish one fact, however small, tending to connect Mr. Greeley with the Tammany Ring? It has been charging him with complicity with those robberies so long and so persistently, and with so little effect upon the public mind, that it ought, even in self-defence, to furnish *something* to sustain its charges. It is understood that the Tammany gang squandered twenty-eight millions of the people's money during the three years 1868-'71, of which only six millions inured to the benefit of the tax-payers. Here are twenty-two millions of dollars to be accounted for on the score of roguery. If Mr. Greeley got one cent of this enormous sum, it will be easy for the *Times*, aided by the Committee of Seventy, who have now the custody of all the books and papers, and who have nearly all the witnesses, turned State's evidence, within call, to show it, or at least to show presumptive evidence of it. *It will never do so.*

HENRY WILSON'S LETTER.

After four days of preparation, Senator Wilson has published his formal acceptance of the Philadelphia nomination to the Vice Presidency. The epistle is very ingenious, and by no means ingenuous. Among the ideas which he says that the Grant party has taken "as objects of its immediate accomplishment," he mentions these five: "Complete liberty and equality for all; reform in the Civil Service; the adjustment of duties on imports so as to secure remunerative wages to labor; abolition of the franking privilege; suppression of violence and protection of the ballot-box." Complete liberty and equality for all can be attained only by Universal Amnesty, which the Philadelphia Platform makes no mention of, and which Mr. Wilson's partisans rejected. Civil Service Reform has been defeated by Grant's supporters in both Houses of Congress, and has been completely ignored by Grant himself. Is not Casey still in power at New Orleans, and Leet at New York? The Tariff plank on which Senator Wilson stands means, as Colonel Forney has loudly proclaimed, the perpetuation of the present iniquitous system of Protection. Senator Wilson has been at Washington too many years not to know that that system is maintained by the untiring efforts of the monopolists, who are enabled thereby to plunder their fellow-citizens, and without a thought of its effect upon the laborer. The wording of the resolution is a fraudulent bid for votes, to which it is beneath the dignity of a statesman to lend himself. As for the resolution against the franking privilege, it is sufficient to say that, on the day on which Senator Wilson was officially notified of his nomination, the body of which he is a member, and which is overwhelmingly for Grant, refused to give a bill abolishing that privilege even the poor courtesy of a vote. Finally, the Grant party persisted in prolonging this session of Congress for the sole purpose of passing laws to encourage violence at the polls, and take away all protection from the ballot-box. In the light of these proofs, Mr. Wilson's assertion that the Grant party really intends to immediately accomplish these five objects, is seen to be wholly unwarranted by facts. The Senator, feeling that he has been put on the ticket to get the Labor vote, tries hard to paint his party as ever favoring the workingmen, but is compelled to fall back on the meaningless platitudes of the platform. Then he says: "To woman, too, and her new demands, it extends the hand of grateful recognition, and proffers its most respectful inquiry." The woman resolution was read twice amid a storm of yells and derisive laughter. Its reception, instead of being "most respectful," was an insult to those whom it tried to flatter.

When Senator Wilson transfers his explanations from the platform to himself, he goes (in his treatment) from bad to worse. He represents himself as "acting in and co-operating with political organizations with whose leading doctrines I sometimes had neither sympathy nor belief." But one interpretation can be put upon this. The candidate, conscious of the harm that his Know-Nothingism is sure to do him, tries to escape it by declaring that he had "neither sympathy nor belief" with the "leading doctrines" of that ill-omened party. As a Know-Nothing, Senator Wilson must have sworn on the American flag and the Bible that he would constantly oppose the elevation to any office of any foreign-born citizen whatever, and he must have invoked upon himself, in case he ever swerved from that promise, a string of curses which would make an English rector, used to glibly reciting the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed, turn pale. Through this Know-Nothing party he gained power and place, and was finally elected to the United States Senate, in 1855, by a Legislature which consisted of 412 Know-Nothings and 4 others. Does Senator Wilson mean to say that he voluntarily took this oath when he had "neither sympathy nor belief" in it. Did he deliberately conceal his disbelief in Know-Nothingism, and, by pretending to give it his hearty adherence, delude its real supporters into making him United States Senator? Certainly, hitherto, no enemy of his would have brought forward the charges which he has now made against himself. The frantic desire for the Vice Presidency seems to have turned his head. If he has been in the habit, as he himself says, of "acting in and co-operating with political organizations with whose leading doctrines" he had "neither sympathy nor belief," what guarantee have his supporters that he believes in the leading doctrines of their party now? He may say so, perhaps, but he swore adherence to Know-Nothingism. He has, however, always remained firm to the party which would put him in power, so that, as his Senatorial term does not expire until 1877, he may be considered as safe up to that time.

The *Christian Union*, discussing the onslaught of the Methodist Conference on the amusements of this sinful world, hopes that the time will come when a stranger, asking where he can spend his Sunday after church, will receive the reply: "We have closed our public library and reading-room, and we have stopped our horse-cars, according to the resolutions of our Conference. But you need not wander far to seek for rest; the house of every Methodist is your home on the Lord's Day." All this is very pretty in theory. In fact, it is impossible and undesirable. With the majority of men, Sunday is the one day they can spend with their families. Throwing their houses open to any wandering stranger would certainly result in the disappearance of their home-life, and probably in the disappearance, ere long, of their silver. No better opening for theft could be desired. Then, too, how are the brethren to announce their whereabouts? Shall they hang a banner on their outer walls, with the inscription: "This is the house of a Methodist. Come in and make yourself at home, for the Lord's Day only!" The enforcement of such a plan for a few weeks would result in the opening of some place of amusement in every town.

A most oppressive and unjust tax has been imposed in the recent Revenue law passed by Congress. The tax on wholesale dealers of leaf tobacco is fixed at $25 per annum, but the tax on retail dealers of leaf tobacco is $500 a year, with an additional tax of 50 cents for every dollar's worth of tobacco sold in excess of the value of $1,000. The law defines a retail dealer to be—

> Every person shall be regarded as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than an original hogshead, case, or bale; or who shall sell directly to consumers, or to persons other than dealers in leaf tobacco, who have paid a special tax as such; or to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, who have paid a special tax; or to persons who purchase in original packages for export.

The effect of this is to put a penalty of $500 per annum on leaf tobacco, in quantities less than a hogshead. There are in this city, and in all parts of the country, large numbers of persons engaged in the manufacture of cigars and snuff, who have not the means to purchase a hogshead of tobacco at a time. These persons purchase $25 or $50 worth of tobacco, as they want it; this they make up into cigars, by themselves, assisted by their wives or children, and sometimes by a journeyman, and from the proceeds of the sale of these they buy more tobacco, and thus go on buying the raw material and selling it in manufactured shape.

This law virtually prohibits this entire business. It will close every one of these small factories, depriving tens of thousands of persons of honest employment. It prohibits any man purchasing less than an entire hogshead of tobacco, unless he pays $500 per year for the privilege. The same law requires each person who makes cigars to obtain a certificate, and be registered. Thus, if a man in Chicago keeps a small shop, and, with his wife or children, makes cigars, he must pay a tax of $10 for himself, and obtain a certificate for his wife and for each of his children or hands, under a penalty of $5 a day for each day they make cigars without being registered.

The effect of this law will be to confine the manufacture of cigars to large dealers and establishments, and to crush out all manufacturers who cannot purchase a hogshead of tobacco at a time.

Mr. Henry Wilson rarely makes a speech in which he does not give his own biography, but he always skips his political record from 1853 to 1855. The Grant newspapers, in all their biographies of their candidate for Vice President, take especial pains to omit the same interesting history.

The fact is, that Henry Wilson, failing to be elected to Congress by the Free Soil and Democratic combination in 1852, turned his attention to organizing a new party, the celebrated Know-Nothing party, and at once became the great K.N. In 1854, when the Republican party was organizing in every other State, Mr. Henry Wilson was organizing the Know-Nothing party in Massachusetts.

The great idea at that time was to prohibit German and Irish men and women settling in New England, lest they should compete with the natives as laborers in the workshops and factories. So successful was Mr. Wilson that the nominees of his dark-lantern Conventions were elected; Gardner was made Governor, and the Legislature stood: House—Know-Nothings, 372; Whigs, 2; Democrat, 1; Free-Soil, 1. Senate—Know-Nothings, 40; all others, 0. This Legislature elected Henry Wilson United States Senator. Having elected him Senator, it then amended the State Constitution, for the purpose of excluding foreigners from the State. They were not only disqualified from office, but those coming from non-English speaking countries, already citizens, were placed under peculiar disabilities as to voting. The result was, that the Germans abandoned the State in large numbers. This is the chapter in Wilson's biography which his supporters carefully suppress.

The grievances of Labor are all due to poverty. They can be diminished only by diminishing that poverty; and this can be done only by co-operation, social and political. The first should establish joint-stock manufactories, where Capital and Labor will pay their profits to the same men, and joint-stock stores, where those profits can be spent to the best possible advantage. Political co-operation should aim, not at the impossible task of putting a nominal Labor Reformer into the Presidential chair, but at the very practical end of electing to Congress men who will do their utmost to put down our most prolific source of poverty,—the system which protects monopolies and robs the people. Here is a field in which every effort will tell in the cause of Labor, and in which Labor's united effort would free the country from a curse. If Horace Greeley is elected President, Free-Traders will have to carry only a bare majority of the Congressional Districts in order to win their cause. If Grant is re-elected, they will have to carry two-thirds, for he, standing on a straight Protectionist plank, is pledged to veto any bill which aims at the destruction of that system.

A few days since, an American was seized in the streets of London, Canada, forced into a cab, chloroformed, and taken to Detroit, where a warrant of arrest was made out. The Dominion Government was notified of this high-handed outrage, and, on last Tuesday evening, Sir John Macdonald stated to Parliament that memorials on the subject had been sent to the British Minister, at Washington, and to the Imperial Government. It has been claimed that the man kidnapped was a notorious criminal. The London *Herald* declares that, on the contrary, he was a Southerner, of high standing, who had incurred the enmity of the South Carolina carpet-bag ring; had been threatened with arrest under the Ku-Klux law; and had fled to Canada to escape the machinations of his enemies. It seems a little hard on an American citizen to be delivered over to carpet-baggers at home, and then be punished for not staying at home and submitting quietly to robbery and insult. However, Grant believes in it, so that it must be all right.

A short time since, a man named Cochran was nominated as Postmaster of Selma, Alabama. Spencer, Senator from that State, had action deferred on the nomination for a few days, an in the interim demanded that Cochran should bind himself in writing to give the "patronage" of the office into the hands of two creatures of Spencer, and to give liberal contributions of money to the good cause of Spencer's re-election to the seat he disgraces. Cochran refused to do this, and Spencer then refused to allow the Senate to confirm him, so that Selma is now without a Postmaster. The story is an admirable illustration of the way in which Grant Senators interpret the Philadelphia resolution in regard to Civil Service Reform.

The semi-civilized Hawaiians are thinking of impeaching their Ministry, because it has used Government funds to build a hotel. They are foolishly fastidious. The civilized Americans have seen their Administration use Government funds to buy from a usurper a country that he didn't own, and to levy war on a nation with whom we were at peace. Our rulers did all this with impunity, and yet the partially-civilized Hawaiians propose to make their Ministry suffer for a far slighter offence.

Some persons have perverted or misunderstood the meaning of the circular issued by Carl Schurz, J. D. Cox, D. A. Wells, and others, in which they request a conference and propose a union of "all who are opposed to the present Administration." Some of those who signed the circular signed it for the purpose of aiding in fusing all the elements of opposition to Grant into a union on Greeley. Others, doubtless, signed it in the hope of effecting such a union on Adams or Groesbeck. The only purpose on which they are intent is that of union in some form. The question of Greeley's indorsement at Baltimore, however, has now apparently passed beyond the domain of outside influence. And, that being settled, there remains no policy for those who want to unite, but to unite on Greeley or on Grant.

Just before the Jewish Passover, a Christian child was drowned at Smyrna, Turkey. The body was recovered and placed in the Greek hospital. Straightway a report flew through the town that the Jews had tortured the child to death by way of celebrating the advent of the Passover. To counteract this report, thousands of people were admitted to the hospital to see the remains, which bore every sign of death by drowning. Moreover, the Greek priests announced from their pulpits that the rumor was utterly false. All in vain. The Christians of Smyrna arose in their might and their fiendishness, and smote the "circumcised dogs" hip and thigh, and head, and everywhere else. Their houses were plundered; their children were dashed in pieces; their wives and daughters were violated; and the men themselves were tortured in every conceivable way. After several days, during which the riot raged with unabated fury, it was necessary to call in Turkish troops (infidels) in order to rescue the Jews from the pious wrath of these Christians.

Delegates have been appointed to the Baltimore Convention from thirteen States, and they stand, with regard to the adoption of Greeley and Brown, or a straight Democratic nomination, as follows:

	For Greeley.	Against Greeley.
Tennessee	24	..
New York	70	..
Pennsylvania	58	..
Louisiana	16	..
West Virginia	9	1
Indiana	30	..
Vermont	10	..
Iowa	22	..
Kansas	10	..
Florida	8	..
South Carolina	14	..
Delaware	..	6
Wisconsin	24	..
Total	295	7

Of the remaining States, he will get nearly every delegate, except those from New Jersey, which State has a candidate of its own. There may be some scattering votes against Greeley at first, but the sentiment will be so overwhelming that it will be practically unanimous.

The most successful instance of diplomacy by any agent of the present Administration is that shown by Judge Settle, the President of the late Convention at Philadelphia. In April, 1871, he was appointed, by Grant, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Peru. As is the rule in such cases, the new Minister drew one year's salary, $10,000, in advance, and proceeded forthwith to his home in North Carolina. He remained there until April, 1872, when he resigned, but did not return the $10,000. That was the way we conducted our diplomacy with Peru in 1871-'2. Settle appeared at Philadelphia with a Grant delegation, and, of course, will not be asked to refund the money.

There is a publishing house in San Francisco, which is owned by women, and almost entirely managed by women. It was incorporated only a few weeks since, and is said to bid fair to succeed. This is a very practical way of extending woman's sphere. There is no doubt that she is capable of excelling at very many employments hitherto denied her. There is also no doubt that, at present at least, she is inevitably coarsened by engaging in those employments side by side with men. Such institutions as the one we have mentioned do away with this great objection, and yet give her the freest and fullest opportunities to test her capacities.

POLITICAL.

Senator Henry Wilson, Governor Henry J. Gardner, and the Hon. John W. Foster, then President of the K. N. Council in Massachusetts, were delegates of that State in the National Council of Know-Nothings which sat with closed doors at Philadelphia, in June, 1855; and it was here that Senator Wilson renounced his allegiance to the organization, now taking the name of "American," because it was to be a pro-slavery party. In all other respects he was a "K. N." Colonel Foster is now, and has been for some years, a distinguished resident of Chicago.

—Judge C. H. Moore, of Clinton, Ill., will doubtless be the candidate for Congress in the Thirteenth District, against General John McNulta.

—General A. C. Harding, formerly member of Congress for the Rock Island District, declares for Greeley, and says there are 500 Republicans in Warren County who will vote that ticket.

—The Democrats of Shelby County, Ill., support George R. Wendling, for Congress, in the Fifteenth District.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

> "Mr. Greeley writes to a Republican friend in this city, that his majority over Grant in New York will be 50,000 at least. Our own opinion is that it will be double that, approximating to 100,000 in the Empire State."

—The Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen*, an independent Republican paper, says:

> "Here is a specimen of Zach Chandler's bosh in his speech in the Senate the other day, he exclaimed: 'Why, sir, there were few men of capacity, few men of fitness to occupy positions under this Government, who did not subscribe gratefully, anxiously subscribe, to that fund to relieve U. S. Grant from his poverty.' What a contemptuous opinion the great Z. C. must have of nine-tenths of the Federal office-holders."

—Certain Boston papers denounce Mr. Sumner as sharply now as they did when they were sweating in the old Whig vineyard, about twenty-five years ago.

—The Utica (N. Y.) *Herald*, home organ of Senator Conkling and edited by Congressman Ellis H. Roberts, has this atrocious remark:

> "It seems that ever since the attack of Brooks Senator Sumner has been a sorehead."

Upon which the Rochester *Democrat*, an independent Republican paper, says: "Republicans will know how to appreciate this brutal attack by Senator Conkling's home organ upon the man who, in the Senate Chamber, fell in freedom's cause—fell, too, at a time when Grant, Logan, Ben. Butler, and all that crew were pro-Slavery Democrats of the most virulent type, and exulted over the outrage, and applauded the cowardly act of the South Carolina ruffian. Have not things come to a pretty pass when these men are the elect of the once great Republican party, and Charles Sumner is treated as an outcast?

—The loyal Administration papers ignore the indorsement of Grant by the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, and yet the Quincy *Whig* dares to say:

> "It is a little singular that the leading 'sporting' papers of the country, the *Spirit of the Times*, and the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, are both opposed to Grant."

—Forney says of Wilson:

> "The amount of work he performed was prodigious. He was a real break-of-day man—a sleepless, untiring, and unmurmuring patriot."

Can it be that Forney is treacherous, and writes in this way in order to prejudice the Eight-hour fellows against the old shoemaker?—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—By the re-apportionment of New York, for Congressmen, Messrs. S. S. Cox and James Brooks become residents of the same District; and Cox will be re-elected as Representative-at-Large.

—The Nineteenth District Republican Convention will meet at Shawneetown, Ill., on Wednesday, the 19th, to nominate for Congress, and the aspirants are Green B. Raum, ex-M. C., and Joseph J. Castles, of Equality.

—The Menasha (Wis.) *Press* says that Grant has pursued "a stable policy." That accounts for his sore-tailed colt.

Commencement at Dartmouth.

SABBATH, JUNE 23.

3½ o'clock p. m.—Baccalaureate Discourse, by President Smith.

8 o'clock p. m.—Address before the Theological Society, by Rev. Lewis O. Brastow, of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

8 o'clock p. m.—Prize Speaking.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

3 o'clock p. m.—Class Day Exercises.

8 o'clock p. m.—Anniversary of the Chandler Scientific Department.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

10 o'clock, a. m.—Address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., of the Princeton Theological Seminary.

11½ o'clock, a. m.—Eulogy on the late President Lord, before the Alumni, by Dr. Alpheus B. Crosby.

3 o'clock, p. m.—Anniversary of the United Literary Societies. Address by Rev. Edward E. Hale, D. D., of Boston, Mass. Poem by Walt Whitman, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

8 o'clock, p. m.—Concert by Gratulla's Band of New York.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

6 o'clock, a. m.—Meeting of the Alumni in the Chapel.

10 o'clock, a. m.—Commencement Exercises.

PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Its Deliberations and Its Results.

A Review Thereof by Isaac H. Bromley, Editor of the Hartford Post.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Post, June 8.

I would like to look over the Philadelphia Convention, its history, its deliberations, and results, as I did over the one lately held at Cincinnati, without prejudice. I am certain I shall do it without passion; whether or not I shall shake off entirely my preconceptions of it, and estimate it with judicial impartiality, will be for the reader to judge; for me it is enough to state my purpose with a full conviction of the hindrances that are always present to unbiased judgment. I can foresee that I shall in any event displease some very sincere and earnest partisans who are so firmly rooted in their political convictions and associations, as not to be able to comprehend how any change of party tendencies, habits, and practices can warrant an individual, and, least of all, an editor of a newspaper, in qualifying his support, or modifying in any way his relations of party advocate and attorney. I can foresee with equal clearness that many desperate political adventurers, intriguers, and demagogues, men with whom I have no political affiliations or sympathy, will warmly applaud whatever I shall say of this Convention in the way of criticism or censure. Let me dismiss these two classes at once. I shall not seek to conciliate the one or offend the other. But there is a class, weightier in numbers and in judgment to-day than the same class ever was at any corresponding period in our political history, which, between these two extremes, is hanging in thoughtful poise upon politics and parties. At no previous time have there been so many voting citizens unsettled in their party relations,—not in their political beliefs, but in their party relations. You meet them everywhere, every day,—the men who "haven't made up their minds." This, not because they are careless of the political future or have "lost all interest in politics," but because they are more conscious than ever before of the country's peril and the citizen's responsibility. The country's peril, I say advisedly; for, compared with the rot of maladministration and personal government, all the belching batteries and hostile works from Sumter to Appomattox Court House, were but whistling wind. The dangers of the gale we knew; master, and pilot, and passengers, and crew, could read them in the sky; the power and peril of the worm and rot we only know from hulks that lie along the shores. It is to the judgment of the larger class to which I have referred,—the men who, like myself, have not decided how to vote, but are proposing to themselves to view the field calmly and dispassionately before deciding,—that I submit a few considerations regarding this Convention.

It cannot be denied that it was a success,—in some senses a great success. The scenic and spectacular effects were well arranged; the machinery was almost perfect; there was so little friction as to make the smoothness of its operation almost an objection; the attendance was large; the speeches, if not profoundly able, were quite rhetorical; the enthusiasm was well ordered and and fitted to the occasion; and, to crown all, the Convention was in perfect accord with the spirit and purposes of the new men of the party, and expressed their will in the renomination of the distributor of patronage, and the rotation out of office of the man who, having no patronage to bestow, had made no friends, but, holding an office himself, had excited the envy of his fellows.

Let us look at it a little in detail.

The Convention was slow in coming together. On the Saturday before the day of meeting,—the day when usually the delegates to National Conventions, or at least, the most prominent and influential of them, begin to assemble at the place of meeting for purposes of consultation and arrangement of plans,—so few persons of prominence and indeed so few delegates of any sort, were in Philadelphia, that it was the subject of general remark, and apprehensions began to be felt by the Philadelphians that it would not be so great a source of pecuniary profit as they had hoped and expected. Except General Hawley, who had been in the city a week or more on the business of the Centennial Commission, I do not recall any politician of National prominence who had, at that time, made an appearance. Perhaps I should except Mr. (or "Colonel," as he prefers to be called) Charles S. Spencer, a New York criminal lawyer of some notoriety, who aspired to lead the delegation from his State, and who distributed quite freely the information that he expected 200 of "the boys" known as "the Spencer Legion" early in the week, whose expenses he paid, and who were to "stand by" him in case he should "get into difficulty." I did not learn that his apprehensions of "difficulty" were realized, or upon what they were based; but "the boys" were there, and contributed largely to the enthusiasm of the Convention and the discomfort of their fellow-passengers on their return. The colored delegates from Virginia and Louisiana appeared quite early. Elated by their honors and by the novelty of their new relations as representative men, they came early and stayed late, and made the most of their opportunities. It must be said for them that they not only furnished the Convention's principal sensation, but they brought to it the most of its enthusiasm. They gushed with frequency, and at length, and cheered upon the slightest occasion. The other delegations, like ours from Connecticut, made no haste to arrive; they seemed to have made up their minds that as the programme was all arranged, and only the formality of ratification necessary, they did not need to put in an appearance much before the voting should begin. The significance of this delay I construed to be, not merely that the nomination of President had been made already, but also that little or no interest was felt in it, and certainly no enthusiasm. Manifestly these delegates were not overjoyed with the pleasing duty before them; they were not eager to come to it, or delighted to discharge it. And, when they did arrive, and began to mix up in consultations and gossip, as they did only about twenty-four hours before the opening, there was nothing to talk about or discuss, and very little to arrange. Except for the raid of the newspaper-men on Colfax, which made a lively spurt for a few hours, there was nothing to break the dead level of the whole affair. From beginning to end, it was tame, unenthusiastic, lifeless. I am in no danger of contradiction, not even from the representatives of the organ nearest the President, when I say there was no genuine enthusiasm, no warmth or spontaneity, in the whole Presidential nomination performance. I say this in face of the fact, and without disputing it, that the Convention cheered some of the speakers boisterously, and went wild for a moment when the nomination was made, and the picture of Grant on horseback, epauletted, booted, and spurred, was lowered across the rear of the stage in sight of the audience. But the boisterous demonstrations were mostly by the colored delegates, who cheered, not because Grant was nominated, but because they had done it; and the wild whirl of excitement at the lowering of the picture was too plainly manufactured to deceive any one. It lasted but a moment, and when, a little later, the vote was announced with a rhetorical bid for further applause by the Chairman, it was impossible to repeat it. It was the momentary sparkle of dead champagne that had been recorked and shaken vigorously in the bottle. It was no such grand spontaneous outburst as almost raised the roof of the Chicago Wigwam when Lincoln was nominated in 1860; nor was there any such heartiness in it as when the Cincinnati Convention rose to its feet with a wild hurrah as the only honest utterance ever made in a National Convention of any party on the subject of the Tariff was read in the report of the Platform Committee. It was machine made, mechanical; *vox et praeterea nihil*. The black men swung their hats and handkerchiefs; the "Spencer Legion" howled, and the galleries gushed in sympathy; but down by the stage in front, where sat the steady New England men, and the clear-headed politicians of the Middle and Western States, there was no uproar or indecorum. You could read in their faces no glow of satisfaction at their work, and scarcely anything more than a look of resignation at the result.

But the question may be asked, "Why, if there was so little enthusiasm for the nominee and only passive acquiescence in the result, did this Convention, composed of delegates who were free to choose, make such a nomination and without a dissenting voice? The question is easily asked; I frankly confess I cannot answer it. I only state the facts, and do not undertake to reconcile them with consistency or common sense. The Convention was a political phenomenon. Its leading characteristics were mutual distrust and timidity of power. Without offering this as a solution of its action, let me cite an incident or two by way of illustration:

In the rooms of the Connecticut delegation, early in the week, before the delegates had all arrived, in the course of a general conversation on Convention topics, it was suggested by a person not a delegate that it might be possible to overturn the programme and nominate a new man. The discussion that followed was wholly informal and with scarcely any reference to proposed action by the delegation, but I shall violate no confidence in saying that the suggestion was considered only in the light of its possibility; the desirableness of such a consummation was not denied by any one. By some means the news of the informal talk leaked into the halls of the hotel, and very shortly the rumor went flying round that Connecticut would oppose the nomination of Grant. Twelve votes out of seven hundred and fifty-four; and only a rattling rumor at that!—but you should have seen the effect of it. Why, men seemed startled by it. On every face you could read amazement; and the wonder everywhere seemed to be what Connecticut was in the Convention for, if not to vote for Grant. What are these men thinking of? What were they sent here for?—were the questions you could read in the staring countenances of men who believed the incredible report. And the strange feature of it was, that four-fifths of all the delegates held, and many of them had within six months expressed, more positive opinions as to the desirableness of a change in the ticket than had been advanced by any Connecticut delegate in the informal conversation which gave rise to the rumor. Here was General Oglesby, Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois, not, apparently, for Grant, and yet, as I learn upon excellent authority, he has been, within a year, as outspoken as Sumner upon the failure of the Administration. Here, too, was Cullom, from the same State, swallowing the same kind of words before he made the speech in which he renominated the President. And here were hundreds more having the same opinion of President Grant and his Administration, and the same longing for something to happen to smash the slate and break up the programme; and all of them marched deliberately up to the sacrifice of their own honest convictions when they voted for and applauded the renomination of Grant. There were hundreds of these delegates, apparently quite enthusiastic for the renomination, whom you had but to scratch the surface of in casual conversation to find the outcroppings of unbelief in the candidate and indefinite longings for a change. Some of them put on an appearance of cheerfulness and satisfaction, and others voted it with hardly-concealed disgust.

One gentleman of some political prominence, who was quite enthusiastic over the announcement of the renomination, had told me, only a few hours before, that the Convention was packed for Grant; that he felt himself disgraced by attending a Convention where there was no freedom of choice, and nothing to do but register the will of the Presidential ring; and that he had no idea Grant would be elected if nominated. And now, if you ask me to account for his enthusiasm and explain his conduct, I can no more do it than I can explain why the President of the late Connecticut Republican State Convention led with contagious enthusiasm the cheering for President Grant, and five minutes later, with almost equal publicity, said he "had no confidence in the man"; he believed he was "surrounded by some of the worst men in the country," etc., etc. There may be some law that governs all these kinks and crookednesses; I do not understand it if there is.

There was a private meeting of prominent politicians from all parts of the country one evening early in the week, at which the whole political situation was carefully considered. Very little has been allowed to leak out concerning the discussion, but enough is known to warrant the statement that the question of a change of programme was at length dismissed upon the ground simply that it was too late to undertake it.

On Sunday afternoon, General Hawley happened to be with Colonel Forney and Colonel Aleck McClure, and the three exchanged views upon the situation. A correspondent of the *Sun*, hearing of the meeting, manufactured a conversation for them, which was published next day in the *Sun*, in which Hawley was made to express hostility to Grant, and to say that, had Cincinnati nominated anybody but Greeley, he could have supported the ticket heartily. As a matter of fact, he said no such thing, but it was believed the false publication would not only destroy his own prospects and standing with the President, but would so affect his relations to the Convention, that to name him for Vice President would impart a destroying element to the harmony of the proceedings. And so Connecticut withdrew him from the candidacy.

Well, I do not know that I precisely understand what a "reign of terror" is, or what is the quality of the terrorism that is possible in a Republic. I have seen these delegates come together, vote for a ticket they did not want, and adopt a course of action they did not in their inmost hearts approve. A majority of them believed the renomination of the President would be fatal to the party; that no other nomination possible to be made would be fraught with so much peril—that the great necessity of the hour was to save the Republican party intact and undivided, and that, to this, the only way was to shelve Grant and take a new candidate. Only so could Cincinnati have been headed off, the Greeley nomination made of no effect, and the Republican party been assured of success. And yet they made no effort in that direction. To consider it was heresy, to broach it was treason. A dozen calm and courageous men who were rooted to their beliefs and sincere in their convictions, and who meant business, could have taken that Convention in hand and swung it free and clear from all its entanglements, and thrilled the country through and through—just by telling it the truth. Not after Monday, perhaps, was it possible; nor without preliminary preparations and a general dissemination beforehand, among the delegates, of a purpose to talk straight out and on, and tell the truth, and have what the venerable and tedious McMichael said in his opening speech they should *not* have—demur, discussion, and dissent. The dozen men were there, but they distrusted each other, doubted the Convention, and feared the Administration, and the opportunity passed.

It would hardly be true to call this a Convention of Office-Holders, for, though some States were represented by a majority of office-holders in the Convention the office-holders were in a minority. And yet, it is apparent enough, I think, to any candid observer, that it was an office-holders' Convention, in the sense that they made and controlled it. They were wise enough not to be in it, but to send their representatives. To get at the influences which were potent in its composition, it will be necessary to run down the lines from the delegates to the Conventions, from Convention again to caucus, from caucus to managing man or men, and to discover his or their relations to Government patronage. Who prepared for the caucus the "regular" ticket for delegates to the National Convention? In nine cases out of ten the line leads down to a Government office, and there is where the spider sits. You may say there is no terrorism there, no interference with freedom of choice. True, no general order was issued, no remotest hint conveyed. These are puppets that do not work by wires. They are sensible to the subtlest influences, and the central mind from which radiate all the invisible chords that lead to them plays upon them by thought, and not by touch. And, after all, this was shrewdly done. There was no noise or outcry. The man at Washington did not need to say to any other man on earth that he wanted a renomination. He only did not refuse, and his silent thought thrilled through all the Departments of Government,—Post Office, Treasury, War, Navy, State, and Interior—the farthest Consulate felt it, and the nearest Postboy was magnetized by it. Tide-waiter and Mail Carrier, Postmaster, Collector, and Assessor interpreted the silence with an office-holder's instinct, and took their instructions accordingly.

They did their work, and, though the machinery of it was not all concealed, they did the best they knew.

Was it strange that the men who renominated Grant in the face of all the opposition to his Administration, and in the face of their own convictions of its impolicy, threw overboard his associate, against whom no accusation could be brought except that he had been, through all his term of office, single-hearted in his devotion to the party and his loyalty to his chief? The President has not had a truer friend than Schuyler Colfax. A year ago, when talk about the succession first seriously began, Mr. Colfax was the most prominent man in the nation for the place. Had he not been so careful to avoid the suspicion of disloyalty to his chief,—had he simply kept silent, as he was urged to do,—he, and not General Grant, would have been the Philadelphia nominee. But he resisted all overtures even to keep silence and publicly urged the renomination of the President. There was more of self-sacrifice than good sense in it. He received the reward of his unselfishness when the Convention that renominated his chief reached out and took his scalp. The queer feature in the Vice Presidential contest was the influence in it of the newspaper men. The Washington correspondents of the metropolitan papers had taken a great dislike to Colfax, and a corresponding fondness for Wilson. They were consequently arrayed in solid column against the one and for the other. The newspaper "syndicate," as it was called, was led by J. B. McCullagh, editor of the St. Louis *Democrat*, who had been for many years a Washington correspondent,—a smooth-faced, young-looking man, bright, wiry, and active, crisp and sparkling in conversation, and one of the leading journalists of the West. He, with Shaw, another indefatigable worker, correspondent of half-a-dozen papers, and acquainted with everybody, took the Vice Presidency in hand on Monday, and worked it up, as the event showed, to a most brilliant success. It was not so much love for Wilson as dislike for Colfax that impelled them. They worked upon all the delegations, and used all sorts of arguments, and carried their point simply because nobody in that Convention cared enough for the man who had stood between Grant and harm to make a fight for him. Indiana made something of an effort but it was only to save the State for Morton, and not out of any regard for a politician who had no patronage and was in the way of somebody else. Generally Hawley might have had a large part of Wilson's vote had the Connecticut delegation been on hand with any promptness or behaved with any pluck when they got together. Sunday and Monday, and until Tuesday noon, the Vice-Presidential nomination was Hawley's for the reaching after it. It was on thin ice. Nobody dared speak loud except in the howl over well established portions of the programme. And so Hawley's opportunity went by.

Of the platform of this Convention, I have left myself but little space to speak. There was long incubation on it, and it is said there was much difference of opinion in the Committee, and, finally, a settlement of differences by a general chopping off and dovetailing, and readjusting of paragraphs, clauses, and sentences. It has something of that appearance. Compared with the platform adopted at Cincinnati, it is awkward in construction, shuffling and loose in expression, timid and hesitating when it should be bold and outspoken, verbose where it should be brief, and jerky where it should be clear and concise; in short, flabby. I have no space or time to-day to notice its provisions in detail. Perhaps it is not necessary. For, in this, as in most platforms, there is much rubbish that we need take no account of. It is of little consequence that the dominant party in Congress should say in Convention that it favors the abolition of the Franking privilege and Civil Service Reform, and such measures as will encourage American commerce and shipbuilding, and that it opposes land-grants and interference with the rights of the States, and all that, when it gives the lie to all these professions in its Congressional action. There's very little sense and no sort of truth in a party's coming out of a Congress in which it has an overwhelming majority, and deliberately resolving in Convention that they are in favor of things they have scouted, and laughed at, and voted down. That's organized lying.

But there is something in this huddle of resolves, a sort of contagion of the Convention and the party, from which we can gather its spirit, its animating influence. It lies curled up in the self glorification of the first resolution, and it sets Cincinnati and Philadelphia, as I think, fairly at issue. It may be stated almost in a word. Cincinnati said, "We are brothers." Philadelphia "Me big Injun." Cincinnati turns her back upon the griefs and dissensions of the past, and, with face aglow, leans forward to a future of peace and good will. Philadelphia folds its arms for four years more of hero-worship. BROM.

PERSONAL.

Attorney General Williams is on his way back from Oregon.

—Senator Williams will remain in Washington for some weeks, engaged in preparing the edition of his works.

—The late Paran Stevens bequeathed $46,000 to the "Stevens High School" in Claremont, N. H., his native town.

—George W. Stenson, State Senator elect from Orangeburg, S. C., has been committed to jail on a charge of forging an order for $137 on the County Treasury.

—Hugo Von Muhl, the greatest of German botanists, died recently at Tubingen, in his 67th year.

—Vinnie Ream, the artistic manipulator of Congressmen and the indifferent handler of marble, has in press a little book of sketches, poems, etc.

—A Firth, Esq., of Boston, was sent through from that city to Atchison, Kansas, by special train, to see his son, Major Firth, Superintendent of the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, who was so terribly injured a few days ago, and believed to be dying.

—A purple beech tree was planted on the grounds of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in Brookline, Mass., Thursday, under the direction of Marshall P. Wilder, spadesful of earth being thrown in by Professors Longfellow, Lowell, Parkman, and Washburn, Colonel Aspinwall, Dr. Palfrey, Dr. Gray, President of the American Academy, and by Mr. Winthrop.

—Professor Tourjee, one of Jubilee Gilmore's assistants, has been compelled by the pressure of other duties upon his time to resign the office of President of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association.

—Moses and Aaron Wilcox were born the same day, married sisters, were partners in business at Twinsburg, O., which is called after them, died on the same day, and are buried in one grave.

—Lowell Mason, who visits the Boston Jubilee as an invited guest of the Executive Committee, is eighty years of age.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A lot of land was recently sold in London, size 25x60 feet, at the rate of $12,000 per foot, or $300,000 for the lot.

—At Emmanuel Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y., last Sunday morning, the floating debt of the church was wiped out by a single collection.

—The mechanical interests of Taunton, Mass., were never more prosperous than now. William Mason's works have orders enough ahead for cotton machinery to keep them running nearly two years. The locomotive works, car-shops, tack mills, and other important interests of the city are also being driven to their utmost capacity.

—The long-vexed capitol question in Connecticut is up in the Legislature again. Two propositions are under discussion. The first is a constitutional amendment permitting the people to say by their ballots whether or not Hartford shall be the sole capital. This requires, for the first year's action, the approval of a majority of the House only. The other proposition is that New Haven be authorized to issue bonds for $1,000,000 to be expended in the erection of a new State House. The latter ought to be postponed.

—Mary Elkin, of New York, whose daughter Sophia Meyers, has been committed to Sing Sing for shop-lifting, has a notable family. At one time she, her husband, two daughters and one son were boarding at the State's expense in Sing Sing. Her daughter Sophie has had two thieves for husbands at different times, and one is now serving a ten years' sentence for a bank robbery in the West.

—Ohio has three millions of acres more of cultivated land than Pennsylvania.

—The modern woman, when she has a nail to drive, doesn't wait for her husband to come home. She catches hold of the nail as she would into the hair of a recreant son, swings the hammer over her head, and plunges downward. Then she ties up her fingers as well as she can, puts on her best bonnet, and goes right over to her mother's for a good cry and her tea.

—A rich New Yorker wants his body burnt after death, and the ashes sealed up in an urn which he has just ordered from Italy for the purpose. A cheap way, probably, of urning notoriety.

—From the history of the sales of cotton seized at various points in the Southern States, near and after the close of the war, by the Federal authorities, the following estimates of that seized at Savannah gives an idea of the immense amounts of money stolen by cotton agents of the Government. With reference to that seized at Savannah, the statement shows that 2,044,073 pounds of Sea Island cotton, worth at the time, 24th of December, 1864, $2.50 per pound, was reported as sold for $1,657,231.77, when it was worth $5,111,683.50, showing an unexplained loss to the Government of $3,454,454.93. For the upland cotton, seized at Savannah 16,034,415 pounds, worth from $1 to $1.34 per pound, the Government received only $4,418,690.36, showing an unexplained loss of $9,615,814.64, the real value being at the above maximum rate per pound $16,034,415.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chromo OF The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 118 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

SUMMER RESORT.

ROCKY POINT HOTEL, RHODE ISLAND.

Season, 1872--On the European Plan.

This well-known and popular summer resort, situated on Narragansett Bay, between the cities of Providence and Newport, will be open for the reception of guests July 1. Rooms at reasonable rates. A first-class Restaurant attached. Table d'hote for children and servants. For further information address L. H. HUMPHREYS, Proprietor, City Hotel, Providence, R. I.

ROOFING.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET IRON ROOFING.

Cheapest and Best Iron Roofing Made.

Master Builders, and others interested in Roofing, will find the merits of this excellent Fire, Water and Wind Proof material highly worthy of examination. For circulars, references, or other information, address W. S. BELT, Cincinnati, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASTHMA AND BRONCHITIS effectually relieved by the use of Datura Tatula, for "in a most fearful attack of asthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely smoked the Datura Tatula for more than a minute or so, when the symptoms abated, and in ten minutes more he was relieved wonderfully. He told me he had used it for years with the most perfect success. Certainly the inhalation had the most magical effect I ever witnessed."—*Dr. J. McVeagh.* "I have never known an instance in which relief was not obtained."—*General Alexander.* Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars and cigarettes in boxes, and as pastilles for inhalation in boxes; SAVORY & MOORE, 143 New Bond st., London; and all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the States.

OMAHA GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

A chance to win a fortune at a meeting of the citizens for the drawing of the

MERCY HOSPITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE.

Time fixed for June 27. Only 3,500 tickets remain unsold. Price, $5 each, or two for $9. Sent by express C. O. D., or by mail. Endorsed by the Governor and best citizens of Nebraska.

Address MESSRS. PATTEE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

no space or time to ... its provisions in detail ... necessary. For, in this ... there is much rubbish ... no account of. It is of ... that the dominant party ... say in Convention that ... tion of the Franking privi... ervice Reform, and such ... encourage American com... lding, and that it opposes ... terference with the rights ... all that, when it gives the ... fessions in its Congress... re's very little sense and ... a party's coming out of a ... it has an overwhelming ... berately resolving in Con... are in favor of things they ... laughed at, and voted ... anized lying.

...ething in this huddle of ... contagion of the Conven... from which we can gather ... mating influence. It lies ... lf glorification of the first ... ets Cincinnati and Phila... fairly at issue. It may ... in a word, Cincinnati ... others." Philadelphia "Me ... ncinnati turns her back ... d dissensions of the past, ... ow, leans forward to a fu... good will. Philadelphia ... four years more of hero... BROM.

PERSONAL.

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CHROMOS.

...l Oil Chromo

OF

First Pipe,

...mer of the GREAT ATLANTIC ... EA COMPANY, 116 West Wash... esplaines. It is unnecessary to ... t this ... tells the whole story. The best ... nd Coffees in the city for sale at ...

...MER RESORT.

...POINT HOTEL,

...ODE ISLAND.

...—On the European Plan.

... and popular summer resort, situ... ett Bay, between the cities of ... wport, will be open for the recep... Rooms at reasonable rates. A ... ant attached. Table d'hote for ... urther. For further information ad... PHREYS, Proprietor, City Hotel, ...

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...OFING.

...l Best Iron Roofing Made.

... and others interested in Roofing, ... ts of this excellent Fire, Water ... material highly worthy of exami... e, references, or other informa... A. BEST, Cincinnati, O.

...CELLANEOUS.

...D BRONCHITIS effectually re... Datura Tatula, for "in a most ... sthma, Lord Dunsany had scarcely ... Tatula for more than a minute ... toms abated, and in ten minutes ... d wonderfully. He told me he had ... ith the most perfect success. ... Dr. J. McVeagh. "I have never ... in which relief was not obtained." ... Sold as tobacco in tins, as cigars ... ones, and as pastilles for inhalation ... Y & MOORE, 143 New Bond-st., ... Chemists, Druggists, and Store... the States.

...AND GIFT CONCERT.

... a fortune at a meeting of the citi... ...

...PITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE.

...e 27. Only 2,500 tickets remain un... ..., or 10 for $5. Sent by express ... Endorsed by the Governor and ... ...

...ES, PATTEN & GARDINER.

ILLINOIS.

The Democracy of Logan County.

LINCOLN, Ill., June 13.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

...: The Democratic County Convention ...an County met here yesterday, and ap...d a full Greeley delegation to repre... Logan County in the Democratic State ...tion. E. LYNCH.

Liberal Republican Convention in Kane County, Ill.

The Liberal Republicans of Kane County ...spectfully requested to meet in mass ...tion at Geneva on Saturday, the 22d ... June, 1872, at 10 o'clock a. m., for ...rpose of appointing delegates to repre... county in the Liberal Republican ...tion to be held at Springfield June ...

L. W. Rood, John N. Titsworth, J. McNevin, John Whitefield, Wm. A. Tanner, G. W. Dailey, Joseph Reising, H. Coesmeyer, Daniel Frese, David Ayton, Frank Guild, U. M. Smith, John Renner, Joseph L. Stickney, Cornelius Maker, Wm. Fiick, Wm. Wright, A. W. Wilson, Adam Weber, Hugh Alexander, Jr., Thos. Thayer, Dudley Randall, Wm. Robinson, D. W. Stockwell, Henry Welch, Jr., J. N. Pooley, Peter Innes, Fred Geyer, David Fyfe, Christopher Rink, Walter Eddington, Joseph Hettinger, Benj. Morris, H. H. Gerber, Stephen Miller, Matt. Schamer, and many others.

...g of the Liberal Republicans of Richland County, Ill.

From the Olney Times.

...ant to a call made by the Chairman ...vious meeting, quite a number of the Republicans of Richland County ... the Court House, June 8, for the pur... permanently organizing for the com... ...dential campaign, and choosing del... to the Liberal Republican Convention ...eld at Springfield on the 26th inst. ...eting was called to order by R. W. ..., stating its object, the Hon. J. M. ... was made permanent Chairman, and ... Chairman of the Liberal Republican Committee for Richland County, ...l powers incident to that position. ...n Bower was made Secretary of the ..., and W. H. Grimes elected Secre... the Central Committee. ...ecretary was instructed to appoint ...e Committee twenty-one active Republicans, five in Olney and two ...f the other townships. ...llowing gentlemen were selected to ... a Greeley and Brown club: Theo. ...stein, W. H. Grimes, R. W. Clay, ...leming, J. R. McGinnis, A. Bowen, ...M. Thompson, and W. H. Kingsbury. ...ommittee appointed at a previous ...offered the following preamble and ...ns, which, after being read by the ..., were unanimously adopted:

..., Eternal vigilance is the price of ...; it behooves every American citizen to ... the moral as well as the intellectual ... their public servants, and, as a pure ...nnot flow from a corrupted source, the ... source of all power, should look well ... ty, as well as their fitness otherwise, ... elevate to power and position, ... their example they may and will exer... influence to purify or corrupt, to ... depre... the moral standard. Whilst ...ts and perpetuates a nation, sin is most ...proach to ... is surely destructive of ...; and

... The downfall of every free Govern... every Republic that has preceded us ... brought about by elevating the military ... civil power in the State by placing ...ing at the head of public affairs some ... military hero; and

... although no character is more ... respect, of honor, and reverence than ... that of the patriot who on the battle... life and fortune for the good of his ... and uses the power and position ...ured for the perpetuation of free institu... the ancient worthies of the Old World ...ve Washington and Jackson, there is ... deserving of public execration and ... to freedom as that of him who uses ... position given him by a grateful and ... people for the advancement and grati... his own selfish passions and personal ...ment, like the Caesars and Bona... the present incumbent of the Presi...hair, U. S. Grant.

..., to nip this incipient tyranny in the ... to take from the present head of the ...ent, and his fellow-workers in iniquity, ... they abuse before they acquire ... to perpetuate them, to the destruction ... institutions,

..., That we, the Liberal Republicans of ... County here assembled, do heartily in... approve the candidates for President ... President nominated, and the principles ... in the platform adopted by the ... Liberal Republican Convention, and ... united and earnest efforts in support ...

... Wilson, Esq., G. W. Haynie, H. H. ..., Theodore Schifferstein, and Wm. ... were chosen as delegates to the ...ld Convention. Alternates—Sam'l. ...son, James Fleming, R. W. Clay, ...ennis, and B. F. Smith.

...rman, being called upon, addressed ...ing, indicting the present Adminis... and urging the claims of our stand... in a forcible manner; after ... R. W. Clay made a stirring ...hich was received with enthusias...ause. The meeting then adjourned ... cheers for Horace Greeley and B. ...own.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

...es of Ill-Treatment of Poultry.

...ICE OF ILLINOIS HUMANE SOCIETY, ...BASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, June 13, 1872.

...ommission Merchants of Chicago and ...:

...MEN: It has come to our observa... great cruelty has been practiced in ... of poultry in too small and ...ranged coops and boxes. And also ...y are left on the sidewalks in Chi... the hot sun, without water or food ...ir arrival.

...consultation with some of the lead...mission men of the city, we submit ...wing as governing our action after ...f July, 1872:

...containing not over 2 dozen chick...t be at least 4 feet long, 2 feet wide, ...t in high. The bottom of the coop ... tight, so that the toes or legs of the ... not go through. The sides and top ... made ... laths, put on at least 2 1-2 ... apart. The first lath on each side ... close against the bottom, so ... toe of the fowl cannot go through ... to be broken when coops are ...ether.

... made as above described, 3 feet ... hold 3 dozen chickens.

... for 12 grown turkeys must be at ...nches deep, made in other respects ...ne for 2 dozen chickens.

...s, while on the sidewalks, must be ... with water in troughs alongside the ... also be supplied with necessary ...

... gentlemen with whom we have ...gree that fowls shipped in such ...we describe will bring enough more ...arket to pay for the coop in two ...

...can appeal to you as gentlemen, ...oubt to some of you as Christians, ... instinct of humanity should res... this demand, and that you should ... such a willing acceptance that we ... called upon to go to any greater ...its enforcement.

EDWIN LEE BROWN, President.
J. L. BRANSON, Special Agent.

A Brutal Affair.

...of The Chicago Tribune:

... would like to call the attention of ... authorities, and the public gen... the necessity of enforcing the laws, ... any, for the prevention of cruelty ... This afternoon, on passing the ... of Ashland and Blue Island aven... observed quite a crowd of curious ... awaiting the result of a dispute ... two brutes of the human species ... just hitching two horses together, ... they had taken out of their teams, ... in different direction. Then, ... fiendish cruelty, they applied their ... their respective horses. The slow... weaker horse was of course drawn backward for some distance; then, ... around sideways, they both came ... with a load of lumber with great ... The lumber was ordered to be taken ... the whips were again applied to ... frightened brutes. The small ... swayed in his fearful efforts to ... feet, and came in contact with ... culvert, and fell partially down, ... ught the other horse to a stand. ... horse then recovered himself, ... furious lashing with the whip, ... effort and pulled the other ... the end of the culvert into the ... falling prostrate upon his side, was ... some distance through the mud and ... street before the noble man ... from beating his horse. ... that similar outrages were not ... that neighborhood, and that ... our city needs a few policemen ... in the vicinity of the brickyards. ... June 13. HUMANITY.

Disparaging View of American Strength and Endurance.

...of The Chicago Tribune:

... quite agree with the remarks of ... in yesterday's issue of your ... I am sorry to have it to say that ... are regarded by other nations as ... boasters on the face of the ... and that, when they are tried, their ... efforts prove to be comparatively ... never hope to be able to cope ... in anything that requires great physical strength and endurance. Americans are not built for strength; nor have they got the iron constitutions of Englishmen.

I hope for the future we will hear less boasting about what we can do, and have more fruit from our efforts than heretofore.

CHICAGO, June 13. AMERICUS.

FEARFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

An Engine Breaks Through a Bridge—Major Firth, the Superintendent, Seriously Injured—Mr. Allen, His Private Secretary, Killed Outright.

From the Atchison (Kan.) Champion, June 11.

A terrible accident occurred between Iowa Point and Highland Station on the Atchison & Nebraska Railroad, a few minutes after 9 o'clock Sunday night. It was about a mile and a half north of Highland Station, just beyond the twenty-seventh mile post from Atchison.

During the heavy storm on Thursday night, the bridge, at the place above referred to, had been undermined by the flood, so that it became unsafe. It had, however, been repaired, and on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, engine No. 6, weighing about thirty-two tons, and drawing a train of twelve cars, passed over the bridge safely, coming south. It was then examined and considered all right. It had been previously arranged that the carpenters were to be there to flag the mail train in case the bridge was unsafe. If the carpenters were not at the bridge, the conductor and engineer of the mail train would understand that they (the carpenters) considered the bridge safe. This train was coming south also, and Major Firth, Superintendent of the road, the better to enable him to examine the bridge, and his private Secretary, Mr. O. E. Allen, were seated upon the front end under the head-light of the engine. As the train approached the bridge the engineer checked the train, when Mr. Firth reached out his hand and motioned for him to go ahead. He did so, and was running four or five miles an hour when the bridge was reached. The engineer had scarcely more than touched the bridge when it began to sink, but ran its whole length upon it, when it went down with a fearful crash. It fell about twenty-five feet, with the front end into the stream fully half way across the ravine, and stood in an inclined position, with the head down, leaning to the right, and turned also about one-quarter to the right. The rear end of the tender reached to the top of the bank. Mr. Firth and Mr. Allen were carried down with the wreck under the front end of the engine. When it fell the engineer and fireman were thrown against the boiler, but immediately got up, sprang out of the windows, and jumped from the left side to the ground, a height of twelve or fifteen feet, but were neither of them seriously hurt. They both rushed to the forward part of the engine and Mr. Drummond, the fireman, exclaimed, "Mr. Firth and Mr. Allen are killed sure," and taking hold of the latter, who lay between the smoke-arch and the left side of the pilot, found him limber and lifeless. He was badly mangled, his right arm, knee, and breast being crushed. He also received a fearful wound in the back, and the back of his head was split open. He did not move, speak, or breathe afterward. They experienced but little difficulty in extricating his remains.

Mr. Rice, the conductor, ran to Highland Station for help. Mr. Drummond next went to Major Firth, who lay doubled up under the smoke-arch, between the bracket of the head-light and pilot (cowcatcher) doubled back. His head bent down upon his breast, his feet were up, his arm was doubled under him, behind his back, and fast between the timber of the pilot and the lower edge of the smoke arch, or front end of the engine, and his body lay buried in the mud and water, in which condition he lay for about six hours, it being 3 o'clock Sunday morning before it was possible to get him out. Mr. D. discovered, by taking hold of his foot, that there was life remaining in him. He at once climbed the engine, procured an axe and broke off the brackets and pried several slats from the pilot which enabled him to pull the timber away that lay across Mr. Firth's body. He then pulled the mud away that was heaped up against him, and cut the sleeve and let the left arm out. Firth at once became conscious, and said, "I'm crushed—by an engine. Tell my friends how I came by my death—for the good of my country and the railroad company. Jesus, save me, save me." After an an interval of four or five minutes he called out, "Water, water." Some brandy was given him, when he seemed to revive, and said, "Help me, help me." Mr. D. answered, "I'm doing all I can for you, Mr. Firth." Said he, "I believe you."

Several times during the fearful hours a similar conversation took place, as "Are you going to let this engine crush me? Can't you jack this engine up so you can get me out?" When they would assure him they were doing all they could for him, and that it took time, he frequently responded, "That's good, encourage me," or "I believe you." At one time he said, "My arm pains me dreadfully. I believe it is broken, but don't cut it." Feeling his head, which had received a cut on the left side about five inches long, with his left hand, he remarked: "My head is cut, but it is all right if you can get my arm out." He told the men, if they could raise the engine two or three inches he believed he could pull his arm out, and, stretching out his left hand, said: "Jones, take hold of my hand," which done, he made several attempts to extricate himself, but without avail; nor was it possible to effect his release and not tear the arm off, without great patience, time, and care. Guys were fastened to the upper end of the engine, to prevent it from falling over upon and entirely crushing him.

At length the effort to save him alive was accomplished, and he was carried in a blanket to a house, a quarter of a mile distant, where friction was produced to create a reaction in the system, the exposure of laying so many hours in the water and mud having greatly chilled him. In the meantime an engine was despatched to Atchison for medical aid, and Mr. Strain, the engineer, ran for Dr. Pugsley, of White Cloud. The engine returned with Doctors Burge and Cochrane, who took the case in hand.

While at that house the Major wanted to know if everything was going all right. He was brought here, the train arriving at about half-past 5 Sunday morning. Immediately the right arm was amputated above the elbow, being too much crushed to leave any hope of saving it. The cut upon the head and the fearful burn upon the back, caused by lying so long against the smoke arch, were duly dressed, and when we saw him a few hours afterward he was resting quietly. He had been conversing rationally in the forenoon. The Major is receiving the best of medical attention and nursing, and, although very much prostrated, hopes are entertained, from his excellent constitution and wonderful vitality, of his ultimate recovery.

A FALLING HOUSE.

The Duke of Hamilton and the Waning Fortunes of His Family.

From the New York Times.

Our Italian correspondent, in his last letter, tells a curious, miserable story about a young lady who is, in the present generation, the only daughter of a semi-royal historic house, the princess of Monaco. The recent annals of her family have certainly been of a melancholy and humiliating character. The princess' grandfather, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, married a daughter of the celebrated Beckford of Fonthill, author of Vathek. The Duke was a man of amazing pride and self-importance; and it is recorded that when the intended marriage of the Queen with the late Prince Consort was announced, His Grace in acknowledging the announcement of the event, which was forwarded to him, intimated that he thought that Her Majesty might have looked nearer home, which was understood to be his mode of signifying that he would himself have been the most appropriate father-in-law for Queen Victoria. Eaten up with vanity, he objected to his son marrying a lady of charming disposition, to whom he was deeply attached, because she was not of the highest rank,—although she did, curiously enough, subsequently marry a Duke; so his son ultimately married the youngest daughter of the Grand Duke of Baden, which brought very great satisfaction to the foolish old father-in-law, insomuch as his daughter-in-law thus gained recognition abroad as royalty, although at the English Court she occupied only a sort of uncomfortable semi-royal position.

The tenth Duke, whose principal occupation in life had for some years been a preparation for his obsequies, which were to include the placing of his body, embalmed by methods for which he had sent to Egypt, in an enormous black marble mausoleum, specially erected for the accommodation of his precious corpse, died in 1852. Two years before that event, the decline of this proud family commenced. His only daughter had married the late Duke of Newcastle when she was 18—the marriage being no doubt brought about by the desire of her family to secure so desirable a match. In 1850 this lady, having then a family of several children, misconducted herself in a manner which obliged her husband to seek a divorce.

From that time the whole of her family have with one exception, gone wrong. Her eldest son is a bankrupt, another became mixed up with persons of the worst character, and to this hour it is considered by many very doubtful whether the announcement of his death, followed by a funeral, of which details were given in the papers, was not in truth a mere ruse to escape the penalty for his misdemeanors. A third son misbehaved himself in his profession, had to leave it, and has also been through the bankruptcy court. The daughter married a drunkard whose mind gave way through the habits he had contracted. So much for the tenth Duke of Hamilton's daughter and her children. To turn to the son. His wife had no taste for country life, and preferred the atmosphere of Continental courts, where her pretensions to royal rank gained full admission. So they abandoned the princely homes in England and Scotland, whence they drew $700,000 a year, to live principally at Paris. The ex-Emperor, being the Duchess' first cousin, received her with the utmost *empressement*, and indeed Her Grace was of no little use in giving tone to the Imperial Court, which, being entirely ignored by the Faubourg, was at one time sadly in need of the presence of ladies whose rank and position were unexceptionable.

Some ten years ago, London and Paris were startled to learn that the Duke of Hamilton had died suddenly in the latter capital. The details soon followed. He had been supping at the Maison Doree, and had been challenged by a friend to see which of them could carry the greatest number of *petits verres*. In leaving the house he fell, struck his head, and, within a few hours, the seventh Duke of Hamilton and Brandon lay dead. An imperial frigate carried his body to Scotland, for burial in the mausoleum which his father had erected, and his son, then a youth of eighteen, reigned in his stead.

And a fine reign his has been. Hamilton House in London, after passing into the hands of one of the most noted turfmen of the day, was sold to the son of a successful iron-master. The same gentleman, so knowing in horseflesh, and in those who think that they, too, know about it, rules in Hamilton Palace, and his presence there is almost calculated to bring the grand old Duke out of the mausoleum to haunt the "horsey" usurper. The Duke's only brother was, a few weeks ago, in the throes of insolvency, and his unfortunate sister is, as we read yesterday, trying to seek a refuge for her child from its father, whom she dreads—all because her mother preferred making her the wife of a wretched Princeling of a trumpery petty State, mainly subsisting on the ruined fortunes of gamblers, to seeing her the wife of some honest-hearted Scottish gentleman.

Iowa Sunday School Convention.

OSKALOOSA, Iowa, June 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The morning was bright, and faces were brighter, as, at 6 o'clock, more than an hundred brethren gathered around the altar in prayer-meeting. Praises to God rose like incense; prayers were poured out from hearts burdened; and the very air seemed fragrant with the earnest wishes of God's children.

The regular business of the Convention was commenced at 9 o'clock by a free and spirited discussion of the question, "Why am I here?" K. A. Burnell, of your State, has been the leading spirit of the Convention. His extended experience, his genial manner, his kind, Christian heart, and his happy expression of views, have won for him hosts of friends. The discussion of this forenoon's question was participated in by Brothers Burnell, Marble, Thompson. The leading question, and the most exciting one, was, "Shall the Temperance Cause be introduced in the Sunday-School, and how?" It was opened by Dr. E. R. Hutchins, of Cedar Rapids, in a short but earnest appeal. He was followed by Messrs. Burnell, Howell, Bray, Levet, and others.

One of the most interesting features of the day was the formation of the entire Convention into a Bible class, and the lesson was in the uniform series for next Sabbath. This was led by K. A. Burnell, and was a scene of deepest interest.

The evening's question enlisted a large number of speakers. The subject was "The Reapers and the Harvest." Among the speakers were Messrs. Millerd, Tacksberry, Knapp, Hutchins, and others. All the reapers were in earnest to-night. The Scripture passages and the songs of praise were all adapted to the subject, and, as the meeting adjourned, God's blessing descended, and each heart was full. E. R. H.

Another Inquiry as to the Board of Health.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Is there a Board of Health in this city? If so, why don't they do their duty? Within the last three days I have seen several putrefying carcasses of dogs and cats lying in the public thoroughfares, which, of themselves, are sufficient to breed a plague, or at least predispose to it. If there are Health Officers in this city, it is surely their duty to see that they are removed.

A VISITOR TO CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 13.

The Destruction of U. Sennacherib Grant.

The Collectors came down like the wolf on the fold,
The Postmasters greedy for Government gold,
The carpet-bag legions rushed up from the South,
To renominate Grant, and—put bread in each mouth.

But the breath of November is chill in its blast,
And it quenched H. Ulysses' cigar as it passed;
And it stiffened poor Casey and Murphy to stone,
While the Nation's loud mandate bade Useless begone!

And there lay his horses—as useless as he—
And his bull-pups that gambolled all sportive and free;
For the voice of Charles Sumner spread death on the gale,
And the cheeks of the robbers grew livid and pale.

There is weeping and wailing in regions below—
Consul Butler fills Egypt with accents of woe;
But Columbia's true sons will rejoice at the day
When the curse of our country shall vanish away!

—The Anti-Greeley men are making much of the fact that the Georgia House at Dalton, changed its name the other day to the Greeley House, and was soon thereafter struck by lightning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Barnett's Cocoaine, the peer of hair preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and particularly adapted to its various conditions.

Mothers May Depend Upon It.—Trying and critical indeed is the teething period, but relief is afforded by the timely use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator.—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, billious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

2 ELDRIDGE-COURT, SOUTHWEST CORNER Eldridge-court and Michigan-av.—Two very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board. A desirable location; large croquet ground; fine view of lake. Reference required.

101 LAKE-AV., ONE BLOCK SOUTH OF Douglas place, four nice rooms, with board, in a private family, with closets, bath, etc., for six or eight persons. Prices moderate. References required.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE WELL furnished front room with board, very desirable on moderate terms. Also barn to let.

328 THIRD-AV.—BOARD AND LODGING for 6 or 7 young men; also a few day boarders wanted.

540 WABASH-AV.—A WELL-FURNISHED room to rent, with or without board. Also, a single room; gas, closet, etc.; terms low.

689 INDIANA-AV.—GOOD BOARDING. Terms, $5 per week. WILLIAM PIERCE, proprietor.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FURNISHED front alcove room for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen, with first-class board. Private family.

1018 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, can be obtained.

1098 INDIANA-AV.—FURNITURE AND house new—two or more rooms, with day board, at reasonable rates; near Twenty-fourth-st.

BOARDING—SUITES OF FAMILY ROOMS, furnished, single rooms, and first-class day board at Avenue House, corner Twenty second-st. and Wabash av.

West Side.

13 PARK-AV, NEAR UNION PARK—BOARDers wanted in a private family; fine large rooms. Dinner at 7.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—ONE FRONT room, furnished, with or without board; table board, $4 50 per week; home made bread and pastry.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS SUITE OF of rooms and single room, with board; convenient to business; surroundings unsurpassed in the city.

48 SOUTH ANN-ST., BETWEEN WASHington and Madison.—Pleasant front parlor to rent with board, to gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-st., two furnished front rooms, with board. Gas, bath, hot and cold water.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST. TWO BLOCKS FROM Sherman House—A few boarders wanted; first-class table.

73 WEST MONROE-ST., BETWEEN CLINTON and Jefferson—Rooms for gentlemen, with good board. Day board, $4 per week. Transient, $1.50 per day.

74 EAST TWELFTH-, CORNER WABASH-AV. —To rent, nice furnished rooms, with or without board. Inquire as above.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGing, $6.00 per week; good table and home comforts.

87 SOUTH GREEN-ST, NEAR MADISON—A nicely furnished room, with or without board.

148 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—YANKEE House—Furnished rooms with board. Also front parlor, furnished.

152 WEST TYLER-ST.—ACCOMMODATION with board and sleeping room for one or two gentlemen. Dinner at half-past 6 p. m. Terms moderate. Half a block from Halsted-st. cars.

164 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board; also front parlor to rent; day board.

217 MILWAUKEE-AV.—TWO FURNISHED rooms to rent, $10 per month; day board, $3 75.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURnished front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; a few table boarders wanted.

245 WEST POLK-ST., CONVENIENT TO street cars, rooms to let with board at low rates.

250 WEST MADISON-ST.—FIRST-CLASS board and lodging by the day or week.

259 WEST LAKE-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, with board, suitable for family or single gents; family small.

293 WEST LAKE-ST.—A FEW GENTLEmen can find first-class board and pleasant rooms with comforts of a home. Also day boarders. Location central.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE SUITE of furnished rooms and one single room, with board, in private family.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park—Unfurnished and furnished suites of rooms, with board; house new, modern, and surrounded by large fine yard; rooms large, large closets, and first class table; this is one of the finest locations in the city.

WEBER HOUSE, 156 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $6 to $10 per week. Transient, $2; day board, $5.

Country.

HYDE PARK—THE SEMINARY BUILDING has changed hands, and will, after cleaning, renovating, and refitting, be open for permanent or transient boarders. Apply personally, or by mail. Terms, single rooms, $8, $10, $12; rooms for two, $12, $16, $20. M. J. DAY.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD and room, convenient to Post Office. Address, giving price, K. 875 Wabash-av.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE BY TWO young men. Address S 41, Tribune Branch office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 26 South Canal-st.

IMPROVED.

$28,000—Wabash-av., south of Twelfth-st., 25x180, east front, 3-story marble front.
$18,000—West Monroe-st., east of Laflin, 25x180, south front, 3-story marble front.
$25,000—West Monroe-st., west of Hoyne, 64x125, north front, 2-story brick, etc.
$5,500—West Washington-st., east of Oakley, 30x125, south front, 2-story frame, good.
$4,500—Fulton-st., east of Lincoln, 30x125, 2 story and basement frame, good.
$4,000—Warren-av., east of Western av., 24x127, north front, 2-story frame.

UNIMPROVED.

Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., 35 feet, west front, at $800.
Indiana-av., near Thirty-first st., 50 feet, east front, at $125.
Calumet av., corner Seventy-sixth-st., 300 feet, at $6.
Burnside-av., corner Seventy sixth, 300 feet, at $5.
24 lots, 200 feet west of Humboldt Park, offered in exchange at a bargain.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR A FEW days, by JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Boone's Block, basement.
$140,000—200 feet front by 160 feet deep, on southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. This property will bring $1,000 a foot before 90 days.
$100,000—80 feet on Wabash av., full depth, near the corner of Adams-st.
$99,000—330 feet by 600 feet deep, on South Park-av. Boulevard, running through to Vincennes. Would sell either front separate.
$73,500—90 feet on Adams st. by 198 feet deep, between Wells and Franklin-sts. Very easy terms.
$28,500—10 acres square, on Madison st., corner of Crawford-av.
$15,000—22 feet by 82½ being the northwest corner of Jackson and Franklin-sts.
$14,000—250 feet on Forty-fourth-st., between the great Boulevard and Vincennes-av.
$12,500—100 feet on Forest-av., east front, north of Thirty-third st., with a good 2-story frame house on.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE ON VAN Buren-st., near Ashland-av., two stories and basement, all modern conveniences; low price; immediate possession.
Large two-story, basement and attic house, on Indiana-av., near Thirty-second-st., with lot 50x125.
Several two-story frame houses near Harrison and Paulina-sts; very easy terms.
Two-story frame house, store and residence, on Polk-st., near Morgan.
Cottage and lot on Warren-av., short distance west of Union Park, for what the ground is worth.
Two good houses with large lot, on Blue Island-av, short distance from Harrison-st.; paying a rental of over 15 per cent on price asked.
HENRY WALLER, Jr., 150 W. Washington-st.

FOR SALE—JUST OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—Mitchell-st., lots between Laflin and Ashland avs, at $1,000.
Henry-st., lots between Laflin and Ashland-av., at $950.
Ashland-av., lots between North-av. and Blanche-st., at $1,600.
Lexington-st., between Leavitt and Hoyne, at $1,000.
Sixteenth st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina st, at $800.
West Jackson-st., west of Campbell-av., 85x126 feet, with a front also on Owasco-st., the whole together for $4,200.
Easy terms on most of above.
J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 26 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. O. MOREY, 118 WEST MADIson-st. 60 feet, with improvements, on Lake-st., near Desplaines, $24,000.
25x125, corner Adams and Jefferson, with improvements, $15,000.
74x100, corner Jefferson and Jackson, with improvements, $30,000.
80x200, corner Adams and Jefferson, at a bargain.
50x165, with 3 houses, on Van Buren, east of Halsted.
117x100, corner Van Buren and Green, finely improved.
125 feet, corner Adams and Peoria, at a bargain for a few days.
4-story brick, on East Randolph. Business property in West Division taken as part pay.

FOR SALE—BY H. O. MOREY, 116 WEST Madison-st. Acre property near Brighton at prices which insure a large advance to the purchaser.
5 acres, with long front, on Archer-road, $8,000.
5 or 10 acres, corner Blue Island-av. Boulevard and Forty-ninth-st., with improvements, $1,400 per acre.
80 acres, with two fronts, on Archer-road, which is gravelled, $600 per acre for a few days.
13 acres on Lake-st., one-half mile east of Central Park.

FOR SALE—VAN BUREN-ST.—A SPLENDID corner, 68x125 feet, on East Van Buren-st., near depot of L. S. & M. S. and R. I. & P. Railways; splendid business property; only in the market for a few days. C. C. THAYER & CO., 234 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, NEW HOUSE, first class in all respects; accessible to street and steam cars, South Side, limited to a few days; also an elegant residence to rent on Michigan-av. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER, 18 Boone Block 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with 5 years' lease, No. 445 Milwaukee-av.; a bargain for a business man. Inquire of C. F. HATTERMAN, 447 Milwaukee-av., or 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—$7,500—ONE-FIFTH DOWN—WILL buy a new brick house and lot east front near Thirty second-st.; cheap at $8,000; $7,000 will buy it, if $4,000 is paid down. Must be taken before 20th June. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH LOT, on Butterfield-st., very cheap. F. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50x170, MICHIGAN AV. AND FIFtieth-st., $50 per foot.
25x175, North State st. and Chicago av., $160 per foot.
66 feet on Prairie-av. and Thirty-seventh st. to exchange for house and lot.
WHITE & HEAD, 374 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON SOUTH MAY-ST. FOR $600, on easy terms, worth $1,100, if taken at once. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT 190 FEET ON WABASH-AV., south of Monroe st., $1,300 per foot, on easy terms. AYRES & EOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—THE PLEASANT RESIDENCE, 617 West Jackson st., at a bargain. The house has 10 rooms, in good order. The lot is 50 feet front to an alley; terms to suit. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

FOR SALE—STORY AND A HALF COTTAGE, 7 rooms, with 50 feet front, near Central Park, $2,600, in 20 quarterly payments. CLAFLIN BROS., 181 LaSalle, and 204 West Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone octagon front house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and ground 25x128 feet, south front, on Park-av., near Robey, payment but little more than paying rent; immediate possession. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—$300 CASH AND $25 PER MONTH—A neat new four-room cottage and lot, in fine neighborhood, on Thirty-first st, three blocks west of Archer-av., very cheap. I want to close it out. Inquire of owner on property from 5 to 7 o'clock every afternoon while this notice appears.

FOR SALE—20 OR 5 ACRES, CORNER OF Greenwood-av. and Forty-eighth-st., at a bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—90x120 FEET, NORTHEAST CORner of Warren-av. and Leavitt-st.
30 or 60x125 feet, south front, on Park av, near Wood-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—50 to 100 FEET FRONT by 150 deep to an alley on Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad depot. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS, ½ MILE from the new Western Boulevard, now being improved, and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts. Only $25 down, balance in monthly payments of $10 each without interest. N. T. FITCH, care J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER, 106x165, on Michigan av., corner Thirty-second-st. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS invited—The valuable property, comprising 80 feet, east front, on LaSalle-st., by 100 feet, south front, on Calhoun place, being adjoining the Union National Bank Building, now in process of erection, and directly opposite the Chamber of Commerce—is offered, for one week, at a price and on terms that will make it a bargain for purchaser. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 SOUTH Canal-st.—South Water-st., east of Clark, north front, 20x150, at $650. Block between Sixteenth and Seventeenth-sts., east front, on Wentworth-av., with slips from the river; very desirable for manufacturing purposes. North Wells st., south of Eugenie st., 23 feet front, at $200. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK BOULEVARD, near Douglas-place; $40 per foot below market; easy terms. J. H. BISSELL, 43 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BY C. J. ARNOLD, 134 SOUTH Clark-st., cheapest lots in the market; water in street and sidewalks laid; 47 feet on Van Buren, 48 feet east of Lincoln; south front, at $85 per foot; must be sold in next ten days. Houses on monthly payments; lots on Southwestern-av., must be sold at once. Wanted, 5 acres in Sec. 5 or 17, Lake View, east of Evanston proposed Railroad.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, FOR A FEW DAYS, 10 large lots near Lawndale R. R. station, Twenty-second-st., and Ogden Drive, to persons that will improve.
5 cottages and lots on West Side.
Also, vacant lots, for sale and to lease, in different parts of the city. N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE ACRES ON FIFTY-third-st., in Section 7, at $1,500 per acre, if taken at once. Worth $2,000. Will divide commissions with brokers. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATEly, 31 acres of land fronting on Monroe, Wilcox, Adams, and Jackson-sts., for $22,000, all but $7,000 cash; beautiful property; subdivided into 36 lots. ALFRED JACKSON & WILLIS G. JACKSON, southwest corner Madison and Clark sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., CORNER LOT, AT $175 per foot, conditionally, 52x133 to private alley, northeast corner of Halsted and Mather-sts. It is a grand bargain, owned by a nonresident, and I have only a few days to sell it in, so hurry up; sold subject to $3,500, 8 per cent, balance cash. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, TWO more of those handsome cottages, with water and large lots; also lots with water and sidewalks; time to suit purchasers. JOHN F. EBERHART, 101 Park-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-fifth st., 44x180 feet. Splendid lot, and at a bargain for a few days. C. C. THAYER & CO., 236 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—402 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., 10 rooms, in good order. Very great bargain, and terms to suit, with furniture if desired. Will take a good team of horses and rig as part pay. Owner on premises, 140 feet west of Wabash-av., south front.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BRICK HOUSES AND lots in a desirable part of the city, from $4,800 to $6,000; $500 down, balance $50 per month. Houses have gas, water, baths, furnace-pipes, speaking tubes, etc. Are in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing. Offered for ten days only at the above figures. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO DESIRABLE MARBLE front dwellings, 508 and 510 Michigan-av. Possession can be given any time after the 1st of July. Price, $16,000 each; half the amount can remain two years, at 8 per cent. Apply at Treasurer's office, Illinois Central Railroad Company, 510 Michigan av.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av., at $600. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 372 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 4 MILES FROM CENTRE OF city, on good gravelled road; front lots, $400; back lots, $250; small payments down, and long time; monthly payments if preferred; streets all graded, large trees set out, good improvements, near depot; we take you free of charge to see these lots; please call at 133 West Madison st., day or evening. WISNER BROS.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, FRAME building, 20x30, with basement 8 feet 6 inches, situated on North Wells-st. (215), near Chicago av.; cheap for cash. Inquire within, or 633 North Wells-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID HOUSE AND LOT ON Winchester-av, near Van Buren-st. Price, $5,000. HAIR & CO., Bryan Block, Room 28.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, A fine residence lot on Ellis av., north Waupansch-av. Address F 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—HOUSE, LOT, AND barn, 535 Michigan-av., near the cars; house contains 9 rooms, water, &c; barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW SIX-ROOM COTtage, with lot 25x125. Inquire on the premises, 1093 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—BY CULVER & HOVEY, 109 WEST Washington-st.
100 lots on Western-av., Leavitt, and Oakley-sts. at $400 and $500 each; $100 cash, balance time.
Two acres at North Evanston.
Two and a half acres on Fifty-third-st. cheap.
Lots in Evanston at $10 per foot.
House and lot 290 Fulton-st. at $4,500.
House and lot on Twenty-eighth-st. at $2,000.
Good bargains in all parts of the city.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I HAVE TWO NEW GOTHIC houses of 7 rooms, three houses of 8 rooms, one new cottage of 6 rooms all on fine lots, at North Evanston. One new cottage of 8 rooms, at West Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, any of which I will sell at a bargain, for small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will sell choice lots at from $12 to $15 per foot, in either place, for monthly payments; and to those who will build I will require no payment on the lot for five years. I will also sell lots in my addition to North Evanston, ½ mile from depot, west, for $150, (about such property as other parties advertise as North Evanston lots) at $300. C. E. BROWNE, Opposite Depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE AT RIVERSIDE, with lot 100x175 feet, choice location, or will trade. Price $12,000.
Indiana av., near Thirty-fourth-st., and lot 25x165, 2-story house; $4,600.
Forty-seventh st., near Stewart-av., south front, 4 lots, cheap.
Hyde Park-av, house and barn, lot 100x125, near depot; trees and shrubbery; bargain, $9,500.
3 acres near Seventy-third-st. and Stony Island-av., cheap for cash.
Woodlawn, nice place, with large lot, good house and barn, $7,500. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES—OAKLAND, FINE place, with large lot 100x180 on principal corners, all modern improvements, $25,000. Also fine residence, with large grounds, on Vernon-av, near Thirty-fifth-st.
Michigan-av., choice lot 50x180, east front, and large house, $26,000.
Prairie-av., fine residence, and lot 100x180. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—JAMES LUSK'S BEAUTIFUL 32 acre residence in the village of St. Charles, Kane county, Ill., 35 miles west of Chicago, is truly the best and cheapest thing of the kind I have ever offered in the Chicago market for sale during the past 19 years that I have been engaged in the real estate business, and if you go and examine it you will buy it; price, $7,300. You will find him on the place. E. H. CUMMINGS, Rooms 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT PROSPECT PARK, 38 MINutes' ride from Chicago, a desirable residence, with two acres of land, shade trees, and growing fruit. Also one or two cottages with shade and fruit trees in abundance. Terms easy. Also a farm of 80 acres, near the village. Also 12 to 15 acres, well located and naturally adapted for a nursery. Village lots, for business or residence, for sale on long time. To Colleges, or those seeking locations for Seminaries, on advantageous terms, Prospect Park offers superior inducements. W. T. BREWSTER, No. 134 East Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 60X 150 at less than market value, and on easy terms. Tickets to Norwood and return furnished free of charge at our office. We have also two new houses just completed, at Norwood, which we will sell on easy terms of payment. Call and examine this property before buying. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON, FINE HOUSE, ALmost new, of 11 rooms, on corner ground, 100x 176, for only $5,000, on easy terms. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE, HOUSES, LOTS and farms; most any size, price, and terms.
160 acres of beautiful rolling land near depot, $150 per acre.
A fine farm, with ½ mile front, on C. B. & Q. R. R., 160 rods from one station, and 80 from another, with large brick house, and orchard, for half its value, to subdivide, on very easy terms. Inquire of the owner, from 10 to 1, at 804 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; only 1,000 feet from three depots; $150, $175, $200, $225, $250; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 6 p. m.; large number already sold. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—TEN ACRES on North-av., corner of Humboldt Park, suitable for subdivision; 100 per cent profit by retailing. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HIGHLAND PARK—A VERY DEsirable residence near the depot now rented at $40 per month, is offered for sale for a few days at a great bargain. Apply to C. B. FIELD & CO., 151 Monroe-st., Kent's Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FINE NEW house and grounds at Maywood. Will give a bargain. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—LOTS FRONTING on Michigan and Wabash-avs., at $16 per front foot; fences built, two rows of trees planted, streets 100 feet wide, and thrown up, and lots 160 feet deep. S. W. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, Room 7, Wadsworth Block, 161 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOT, 100x200, east front, 1 block from lake, hotel, and station, Hyde Park. STOKES & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WESTERN SPRINGS RESIDENCE property, near depot, at the present low prices only for a short time; first-class houses, trees, sidewalks, streets under-drained; go see it; trains almost hourly. T. C. HILL, 136 State-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NICE NEW HOUSE at Maywood, $50 per month. Such a house worth $75 in Chicago. GEO. H. HESS, southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A NEW, WELL-BUILT HOUSE and large lot at Maywood, cheap, and on easy terms. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 326 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS ON NORTH CLARK-st., outside fire limits, and just north of Rosehill; they are 25x190 each and covered by the shade trees; only small payment down, balance on easy terms; price, $30 to $50 per foot. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—A FIRST-CLASS residence, 13 rooms, modern improvements, good cistern water, lot 300x270 feet, good fruit, every way desirable; terms easy. Apply to E. WILKERSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—5 OR 10 ACRES, IN SECTION 32, Town 39, Range 13. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—60 ACRES HIGH DRY LAND IN N.W. 26, 38, 13, for $100 per acre; easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 309 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 OR 100x200 FEET ON UNION-AV. near Drexel Boulevard; also, 164x164 feet on Rhodes-av., corner of Thirty-third st.; either lot at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 309 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—STOCK FARM—THE LARGE stock farm of J. D. Caton, situated in Will County, Ill., 3 miles from Joliet, 7 miles from Minooka Station, 10 miles from Plainfield, containing 1,800 acres, all fenced, with abundance of good water and in the highest state of cultivation, together with extensive improvements, among which are two dwelling houses, one tenant house, three large barns, two being 198 feet long, each with posts 24 feet high, the other 90 by 60 feet, containing 770 feet of stabling, and strong coop of hay; a blacksmith shop, carpenter's shop, tool-house, granary, corn-cribs, &c., all in complete order. Farm, with improvements, at $56 per acre, with reasonable terms of payment.
Also, on reasonable terms, the growing grain crops thereon; also, a large stock of horses, mules, jacks, jennies, cattle, sheep, hogs. Cashmere goats, farming tools and implements. Apply to J. D. CATON, Ottawa; W. P. CATON, Joliet, or NORMAN WILLIAMS, 554 Wabash-av., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR ALL CASH, 5 acres of land, a little south of Englewood. Must be a bargain. Address REAL ESTATE, Newport, Rhode Island.

WANTED—25 TO 100 FEET, WITH OR WITHout improvements, on West Harrison-st., east of Halsted. C. C. SHOYER & CO., 336 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WOULD BUY A FARM OF 100 TO 200 acres near Summit, Cook County. Address, with full description, location, price, and terms, P. O. Box 81 Lake Forest, Lake County, Ill.

WANTED—CHEAP RESIDENCE LOT OUTside fire limits, near Randolph or Madison-st. cars. Address C. H. NICHOLS, 286 West Lake st.

WANTED—A BARGAIN IN REAL ESTATE for cash. Inside property for block at Irving Park. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP-SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description, at I. S. TOWER & BROS', manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton st., near Madison.

AUCTION EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURday, of horses, wagons, carriages, and harnesses. Good stabling for horses. Liberal advances on goods in my charge, 421 State-st.

FOR SALE—FAMILY CARRIAGES, A GREAT variety; buggies, phaetons, and jump-seats, at BRADLEY'S Repository, 344 West Randolph-st., formerly Bradley & Smith, 196 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE LEATHER TOP BUGgy, made to order, very cheap; also one good horse: in rear of No. 756 West Lake st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT CHEAP DRIVERS, good workers, or carriage horses, come to Omaha Stables, corner Twenty third and State-sts. M. C. WILBUR.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR TOP BUGgy, an elegant light open buggy. H. EDWARDS, 53 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND HAND HACK CARriage. SCHEAR, 275 and 277 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

GOOD PASTURE FOR HORSES AND CATTLE at the well-known 400 acre pasture house of JOHN A. BROUNSTEIN, on the North Branch, one and a half miles west of Graceland; part heavily timbered, securing shade and never failing water. Crippled horses will be attended by a practical veterinary free, and stabled at night. Leave orders at or address 155 West Lake-st., or at Heilman's livery stable, 32 North Clinton-st. Horses will be taken out free of charge.

I CLAIM THE FRONT SEAT FOR ALL grades of horses. Do not delay if you want one. 40 and 42 Harmon-court. M. C. BRADLEY.

IF YOU WISH TO PURCHASE A LIGHT OPEN or top buggy, phaeton, pony phaeton or carryall, in fact any style of a light carriage, be sure to call on Fletcher, Lascar & Cheney, 148 Michigan-ave. They sell cheaper than any one in Chicago. Also, work made to order in first-class shape and warranted.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner Monroe st.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP buggy, Concord make preferred. Also to rent, good spring truck for 30 days or less. Call or address J. A. & Co., 57, 59 and 61 North Desplaines-st.

WANTED—50 OR 60 HORSES AT THE CANAL street stage stables, 652 Canal-st. A. & P. RAGOR.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foramon's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDYS' STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 32 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES and iron planers—
One 12-foot Pond's engine lathe, 22-inch swing.
One 8-foot Harris' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 7-foot Thomas' engine lathe, 20 inch swing.
One 12-foot Perkins' engine lathe, 20 inch swing.
Also 50 new engine lathes, all sizes and kinds.
IRON PLANERS, SECOND-HAND.
One 10 foot bed, 30x28.
One 8 foot bed, 30x28.
One 5-foot bed, 24x28.
One 4-foot bed, 30x24.
Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND ENGINE and boiler, 28 horse power. Address L. S. SHAFER, Naperville, Ill.

INSTRUCTION.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, Ill., offers the highest advantages to boys and young men preparing for college or business. Next school year commences September 12. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE CENTRALly located office with or without vaults; low rents. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 131 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in the new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 520 State-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID LARGE FRONT PARlor, suitable for any business. Inquire at 728 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BRICK STORE AND BASEMENT, newly finished, together or separate, at 18 Milwaukee av. STEVENS & BARKER.

TO RENT—STABLEROOM FOR TWENTY FOUR horses; all or part; will take teams to board; large yard. Inquire at 601 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT OFFICE ROOM—southwest corner Madison and Clark-st. Apply to MERRILL, LADD & CO., Financial Agents, 124 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF THE STORE AND TWO suites of offices, in the Aetna Sewing Machine Building. Apply on the premises, 148 State st.

TO RENT—THE FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS of 394 Wabash-av. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 341 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM JULY 1, LARGE DESIRAble store and large, well lighted basement, either together or separately; location corner West Randolph and Jefferson-sts. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH 2 ROOMS BEHIND; store newly painted and papered, and has gas and water. Call at 7 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—ON MADISON-ST., BETWEEN SANgamon and Morgan-sts., a store 42x90; can be arranged to suit tenant if applied for immediately. Inquire of F. T. SEELY, Room 42 Exchange Building, corner of Washington and Clark-sts.

TO RENT—STORE 279 BLUE ISLAND-AV., newly fitted for dry goods or furnishing goods. Inquire at 253 Fourquer-st.

TO RENT—573 STATE-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, brick store and basement, together or separately. Address T. A. JACKSON, 580 State-st.

TO RENT—PARTIES LOOKING FOR LOCAtion for billiards and bar can find large rooms, newly fitted up for that business, near the Sherman House, by applying to GEORGE C. WHIPPLE, No. 64 South Desplaines-st.

TO RENT—A STORE, WITH SEVERAL ROOMS, in a good business place, in the building No. 75 Main-st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE AND eligibly located store, Nos. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st.; possession given July 15 next. Apply on the premises. SEEBERGER & BREAKEY.

TO RENT—THE FINEST BASEMENT IN the West Division, 50x116, corner Halsted and Harrison-sts. J. H. KEELER, 255 Halsted-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 841 WEST RANDOLPH-st., with house of 5 rooms, bath, pantry, etc.; 2 offices and ... ; 1 cottage on Indiana-st., near Lincoln ... N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—DWELLINGS—NO. 835 WEST Washington-st., two story brick with brick basement, water and gas fixtures, in good repair, with all modern improvements. No. 39 Thirty second-st., brick house with basement, house new, just finished, with all the improvements for house-keeping, water and gas, furnace, water closets, and closets with rooms. By JAMES M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, No. 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—I HAVE THREE HOUSES OF 8 rooms, in North Evanston, and one new gothic house in Glencoe, which I will rent to good parties, for one or two years or sell for monthly payments. Price from $3,000 to $3,800. Rent from $20 to $30 per month. C. E. BROWNE, opposite depot, Evanston, or 34 South Canal-st., Chicago.

TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN choice location on South Side to small family until 1st October next. Terms reasonable. WM. M. BAKER, 396 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, NEAR Lincoln Park and school, or will sell for small payment down, balance monthly or to suit. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE, NO. 18 South Ann st., near Washington, 14 rooms, all the modern improvements. The house is in complete order throughout; location first-class. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 255 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A FINELY FURNISHED DWELLing, with ornamented grounds; not to be let for a boarding house; West Washington-st.; $1,800 per annum. Apply at 63 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—3 NEW FRAME COTTAGES CONtaining 6 rooms each, 1066, 1068, and 1070 West Madison-st. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON ADAMS-ST., NEAR Aberdeen, of 9 rooms, bath room and closet, all nicely furnished, ready for housekeeping, piano, etc., to rent for five months; none but good responsible parties, with references, need apply. Address L 50, Tribune office.

TO RENT—AT WAUKEGAN—DWELLING house of 10 rooms, stable, large garden, plenty of fruit, &c., 4 blocks from depot; rent $25 per month. Inquire of DENNIS & CO., 125 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—1271 INDIANA-AV., TO PROMPT tenant. Inquire of owner, 14 State-st. Price, $800 per annum.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT CHAMBER, with bedroom attached, furnished, for two gentlemen, at 650 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW AND NICELY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, adapted for 2 or 4; house modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, ON WEST Side, unfurnished except carpet, with board or without board; and, also, a very handsomely furnished front parlor; 15 minutes walk from Madison-st. bridge; parties can have use of stable for two horses; house is in a marble front block, and has all the modern improvements. Address L 73, Tribune office.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 453 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

TO RENT—735 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished parlor bed-room, first floor front, also two rooms, second floor, newly furnished, bath room and modern conveniences.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FRONT PARLOR, furnished or unfurnished, without board, Cottage Grove-av., near Thirtieth-st. Address O 100, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED FRONT room, for one or two gentlemen, half block west of Union Park. 54 Warren-av.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURNISHed, for $25 per month. 12 South Clinton st. Day boarders can be accommodated; hot tea and coffee at all hours.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT board; terms reasonable. Apply at 137 North Halsted st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN A COTTAGE AT 350 North Carpenter-st., 2 blocks from Milwaukee-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS—PARLOR FLOOR, OR each room separate, consisting of two parlors, sleeping room, and bath room, at 653 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, at 171 West VanBuren-st., near Halsted-st.; cars pass the door.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED BED ROOM for a gentleman, $15, $20 per month. 827 Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st.

TO RENT—6 OR 12 ROOMS, WELL-FINISHED, gas and water, suitable for one or two families, 369 North Market-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, WITH WATER, sink, and closet, in the rear of 89 South Sangamon-st.

TO RENT—FOUR NICE, UNFURNISHED rooms, with accommodation of water, Cottage Grove, corner of Twenty-fifth-st., No. 1371. Married couple without children.

TO RENT—A VERY PLEASANT ROOM TO two gentlemen, furnished; bath, gas, etc. Call at 188 West VanBuren-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping, in nice house on Smith-st., one block west of Union Park, $26 per month. E. C. HOLMES, South Clinton-st.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK PROPERTY—50 FT. FRONT on North Branch by 150 feet in depth, between Haynes and Division-sts., near gas works, from 1 to 5 years. Apply to JACOB TROM, 523 North Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR GOOD rooms, suitable for housekeeping, for man and wife without small children; will pay $20 or $25 per month; must be on West Side. Address J D K, 330 West Lake st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, moderate rent, suitable for a family of four, south of Twenty second-st., and east of State; will purchase if a desirable bargain is offered on favorable terms. Address E, 468 Wabash-av., Room 2.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECond st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY AND COUNTRY real estate, at current rates. CHASE & ADAMS, 31 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, houses, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND mortgages, houses on leased ground. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11 Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

PACIFIC HOTEL STOCK—SEVERAL THOUsand dollars for sale for cash, or will trade for a nice residence lot on North Side, south of Chicago-av. Address H 86, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON IMPROVED CITY AND suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30 Nixon's Building, cor. LaSalle and Monroe.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE, HOUSES on leased lots, diamonds, &c. JAS. B. STOREY, Private Banker, 90 South Clinton-st.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 in stock, with business clearing $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital required. 98 West Washington-st. Room 4.

$3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAgo or Cook County real estate. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 331 Wabash av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE—To sell a fine new chromo picture. Liberal terms and rapid sales guaranteed. CHAS. SHOBER, Proprietor Chicago Lithographing Company, 73 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS THE CITY for Zell's Encyclopedia. It is altogether the most valuable work of reference ever issued in America. Call or address McCLINTOCK & EMORY, 390 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CAble lightning rod comp. 1045 Wabash-av., in rear. Inquire between 12 and 2 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A DAY FOR either sex in a permanent and honorable business, and only small capital required. Samples sent for 50 cents. MERRILL & CO., 180 W. Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—320 ACRES FIRST QUALITY farming land, 100 miles from St. Louis, for stock of merchandise. For good stock $1,000 to $1,500 cash would be paid. Address, for 3 days, V 74, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—IRVING PARK PROPERTY, a fine block, for inside real estate. J. H. BISSELL, 45 Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM WANTED, BY A PARty retiring from the wholesale liquor business, in exchange for fine Kentucky and Pennsylvania whiskies, and the best imported wines, brandies, &c., the finest stock in Chicago. Address IMPORTER, care of Carrier No. 33, Chicago.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

COMPLETE NEWSPAPER OUTFITS FURnished at once, at lowest prices. Terms as may be agreed upon. ROBERT FERGUS' SONS, 25 South Canal-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMAN. APPLY AT 254 South Halsted st., Room 14.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, EXPERIENCED salesman for Western trade by a Boston boot and shoe jobbing house. Address P. O. Box 2081, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRESCRIPTION clerk; one of German education preferred. Address J. H. TESCH & CO., Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—A HARDWARE SALESMAN; ONE that can sell goods; references required. Call Monday, at 80 W. Madison-st. No other need apply.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS IN THE RETAIL grocery business; one for South Side trade, and one for North Side; must be posted in the business, and well acquainted. Apply at 297 South Halsted st.

Trades.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE MEN burnishers and three girls burnishers. Apply at 88 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands sash door and blind machinery, and who is fully competent to take charge of a shop. Also a good wood turner. Address, with references and terms, B 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—BAKER. GERMAN PREFERRED. A good No. 1 man on cakes and crackers, to take charge of a shop. Good wages and steady employment guaranteed. Apply, with reference, to A. E. PAGE & CO., 38 South Green-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER; one competent to take charge of store occasionally. Apply by letter, with references, to E. L. BALL, Green Bay, Wis., or personally to N. MATSON & CO.

WANTED—IN HASTE, 1 GOOD CARRIAGE trimmer. Steady job by piece or day. J. L. MAYES, 52 and 54 Bluffs-st., Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS BARBERS, at 85 West Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A TAILOR, TO GO INTO THE country; one that can cut and sew; steady employment. Inquire at H. W. KING & CO.'S, 10 a. m., Saturday.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH; ONE WHO would work at odd times about farm and brickyard; if married, wife to do housework. S. W. SEA, Battle Creek, Mich.

WANTED—A BUTCHER; NONE NEED APply except those who thoroughly understand the business. Apply at 472 West Catherine st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO FIRST-class barbers, to go to Rock Island; fare paid; highest wages and steady employment. Apply to or address FRED. L. LADD, Rock Island, Ill.

WANTED—A SPINNER. TROUP, McCULLOH & PRATT, Kankakee, Ill.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH AND helper, at 74 Pacific-av.

WANTED—CARPENTERS—APPLY TO ADAM ... & SON, 51 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER FOR SATURdays and Sundays at 191½ West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD BARber, at 70 Blue Island-av. ST. JOHN & DUSSI.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A TEAMSTER THIS MORNING; none but a sober man need apply. Call on South Water-st, between Clark and Dearborn. J. IRWIN.

WANTED—MAN TO DRIVE HORSES, TAKE care of carriage, wash steps, and make himself generally useful. Swede or Englishman preferred. Apply Saturday morning after 9, Room 5, 364 Wabash av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—3,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 161 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—100 GOOD SAWMILL HANDS; also 200 railroad laborers, free fare. Apply at 24 West Washington-st. J. ADLER, Agent.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY AND GOOD moral character to canvass in different counties in the state; a fine chance to make money for energetic men who mean business. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO SUPERINTEND LAborers. Apply at Room 25 Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 250 LABORers for Illinois and Wisconsin; pay, $2 per day; also 50 sawmill hands, and men with families; all free fare. Apply to SNELL & SHAW, ... W. Madison.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY, FIRST-CLASS waiter. Apply this morning, after 8 o'clock, at the New England Oyster, Coffee, and Chop House, 21 West Madison-st. RACE BROS.

WANTED—A BOY TO LEARN THE DRUG business; one that lives with parents; German preferred. Call at 746 State-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—10 GOOD, INDUSTRIOUS, AND sober men, for ice wagons and farm. A. S. PIPER & CO., 15 Fuller-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTler; one who fully understands his business. Apply at 574 Michigan-av.

WANTED—10 OR 15 SMART YOUNG MEN FOR the city, and one for every town in the country; $12 to $24 a week guaranteed to such as want a steady place; must have from $5 to $20 capital. A. RAY, 280 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT BOY, about 18 years old, to work in a restaurant; must bring references. 58 East Kinzie-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR YOUNG MEN to distribute circulars. Apply between 10 and 11. J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal st.

WANTED—TO LEAVE SURE THIS AFTERnoon, 4 o'clock, 200 more good, strong railroad laborers for the Northwestern Extension, Menominee. Wages $2 per day; board $4. Also 50 teams, wages $4.50, free fare; 20 sawmill hands, wages $35 per month and board, free fare. HENRY HJORTH, 73 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $300 TO TAKE ONE-half interest in a first-class office business; has paid me over $2,200 since the fire. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A QUICK, COMPETENT YOUNG pharmacist. Address for three days, stating experience and references, CINCHONA, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN WITH $30 TO EARN $75 PER week in country; business legitimate and permanent. Call early. RICHARDSON, 117 Third-av.

WANTED—25 WOOD CHOPPERS, $1.50 PER cord; entirely free fare; boss leaves with the men to-day; 5 farm hands; 20 for sawmills, and 500 for railroads; wages, $2. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISing agent for a weekly paper at 88 West Washington-st.

WANTED—MEN CAN MAKE, WITH SMALL capital in country towns, $75 per week. See ROSE, 729 West Madison-st., Room 6.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE EXPERIenced business man of capacity desires a position in some mercantile house. Address N L H, 445 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A STRONG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at Tribune office.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a small family. Apply at 339 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS FOR GENERAL housework, to go five miles from city; private family. Inquire at 182 West Washington-st., up stairs, between the hours of 9 and 11 a. m.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SECOND GIRL; none others need apply; good wages. 160 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework; small family; must be a good cook; first-class wages to the right kind of person. Inquire at 582 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO second work and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at 393 West Randolph st.

WANTED—AT WOOD'S HOTEL, 395 STATE-st., a good pantry girl; good wages paid.

WANTED—AT 584 WABASH-AV., A FEMALE cook, kitchen girl, and chambermaid.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRLS for general housework; one to cook, and one to help wash and iron. 158 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Norwegian, Swede or German preferred, at 294 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 953 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE GIRL FOR general housework; good wages will be given. Apply at 647 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork at $4, and one of 14 years to tend children, at northeast corner Paulina and West Tyler-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERstands dressmaking and sewing, for a family at 780 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW GIRLS TO WORK ON Wheeler & Wilson machine. Inquire at the shirt store, 81 West Madison-st., cor. Jefferson.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A SMART BUSIness woman by an attorney and widower with one child. Apply by letter, giving circumstances, education, history, references and terms to N. BALDWIN, Waukegan, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. CALL AT 114 West Madison-st., between the hours of 9 and 12 a. m., and 2 and 5 p. m. W. VINCENT, M. D.

WANTED—A LADY OR GENTLEMAN OF INtelligence, energy, and good address can find permanent and profitable employment by applying to WOOD & MURRAY, 393 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE of child two years old; also a girl for general housework, on Thirty-third-st. Apply at 1132 Indiana-av., at side door.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WOMAN TO TAKE care of a young child at 931 Indiana-av.

WANTED—FEMALE MEAT COOK, WHO UNderstands order cooking. To a good, steady person, who understands her business, good wages will be paid at Westminster Hotel. 871 Wabash-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—TWO WHEELER & WILSON SEWing Machines, at $35; must be sold. JAMES B. STOREY, 90 South Clinton.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 371 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. E. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Meichert, 127 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE—CONsignments solicited immediately, while the demand is good; money advanced. MUSSELWHITE & CO., brick commission merchants, established 1855, 89 West Lake-st.

GRAVEL, PEBBLES, ETC., FOR CONCRETE and roofing, best White Lake gravel for sale by DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

100,000 CHOICE EVANSTON BRICK for sale—Largest and best brick offered for sale in this market; cream color; price $10 on cars at Evanston; can furnish from 50 to 100 m per week. Address JOSEPH M. LYONS, Agent, Evanston.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE EMPIRE COMBINATION PARLOR BEDstead, an elegant piece of furniture. Convertible instantly into a luxurious bed. Four styles adapted to parlors, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, and offices. Every room made available for sleeping. Sold on instalments. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 351 Madison-st. and 973 Wabash-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER, by a competent accountant; thoroughly understands the grain trade; seven years' experience on foreign markets; four years in the wholesale grocery business. First-class city references. Address ACCOUNTANT, Office No. 1, rear Chamber of Commerce.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WHO UNderstands his business, as foreman moulder in an iron foundry of any size or class of work. Parties in want of such a man would do well to write to 113 East Erie-st. Address J A. A situation out of the city preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—MASONS AND CONtractors—A young man just from New York, wants a situation as assistant foreman; understands the building business thoroughly or would do running, &c.; good references. Address R B D, 113 Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—MASONS AND CONtractors—a young man just from New York, wants a situation as or foreman; understands the building business thoroughly, or would do running, etc.; good references. Address, R. B. D., 113 Franklin-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARKEEPER. Good references given. No. 90 West Eighteenth st.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE who has been in the dry goods business in his own country, wishes such a place here, even to commence with against a limited salary. He speaks English, German and Scandinavian fluently. Address E 48, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO ENGLISHmen just from England, as warehousemen, timekeepers, barmen, or any other useful employment where education is required; town or country, no objection. Address Q 67, Tribune office. An early engagement.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS French (man) cook. Apply at No. 197 Fulton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID OR second girl in a private family, by a Swedish girl. Apply at 47 North Sebah-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS IN A private family. None other need apply. Please call on Saturday and Monday at 113 West Jackson-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET NURSE BY a young widow; no objections whether in town or country. Apply at 35 Main-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCAtion and culture would like a situation as assistant bookkeeper, saleslady or copyist. Address H KLEN, 504 Wabash av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BARGAIN—MY NEWLY FITTED-UP BILLiard hall and fixtures, also stock and lease to hall, with four dwelling rooms attached, for sale, in all or separate. Particulars at 126 Blue Island-av.

A SPLENDID BARGAIN—A SMALL BOARDing house and saloon attached, with contents and lease at low rent. Inquire at No. 179 Desplaines-st.

A LAUNDRY, DOING A GOOD, PAYING business, for sale. Terms very reasonable; rare chance for a good business. T. C. LAMB, 127 West Washington-st.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSIness, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 624 State st.

A MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT OF a staple article, enjoying a monopoly, with an established business in this city, yielding $20,000 per annum, may be purchased for cash or desirable unincumbered real estate in the city. Parties wishing a good investment may address MANUFACTURER, care of Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Chicago.

A GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE at auction, in Clinton, Iowa, June 19, 1872. The Clinton Hotel, three stories high, containing some 60 rooms and stores, also barn, all occupying 4 lots. The best location in the city for hotel or other business. On easy terms. S. T. TOLL, Auctioneer.

FIRST-CLASS FITTED UP SALOON AND SAMple room for sale, with lease at a low rent. THOMAS & PETERSON, 683 Wabash av.

FROM $1,500 TO $2,000 CASH, WILL BUY ONE of the best located grocery stores on State-st, on a corner, and doing a No. 1 business. Will give satisfactory reasons for selling. Address W 45, Tribune office.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF THE NATIONAL Hotel at Jerseyville, Illinois, for sale. Good reason given for selling. Address G. F. HOLCOMBE, Jerseyville, Ill.

GROCERY, STOCK, AND FIXTURES FOR sale cheap; good location; parties going West. Inquire at 438 State st.

HAT AND CAP STORE FOR SALE, ON THE best (retail) street in the city; cause of selling, sickness. Inquire of G. C. & M., 337 and 339 Wabash-av., or S. D. & Co., 59 and 61 West Washington-st. ... address F 62, Tribune office.

HOTEL—TO RENT FOR A TERM OF YEARS, will sell a part of furniture if desired; a first-class hotel now doing a good business. Address GAYLORD & SON, proprietors, Lincoln, Nebraska.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE IN ONE OF THE best locations in the city or would take a partner. Ice house and dwelling attached. 736 West Madison-st.

ONE-HALF OR ONE-THIRD SHARE IN ONE of the best wood-working concerns in the city for sale for cash. From $10,000 to $25,000. Address C 37, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—DRY GOODS business for sale in the best business city west of Chicago. Finest store, and the very best location in the city. For full particulars address S 45, Branch Tribune office.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A DRY GOODS store in good running order for sale, well located and established. Apply at 727 West Madison-st.

THE STOCK, LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A good paying store for sale. Inquire at Novelty and Art Exhibition, opposite Academy of Music.

TO PRINTERS—RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—A complete job printing office, with facilities for doing all kinds of printing, situated in a large and flourishing city in Pennsylvania, is offered for sale at a bargain, the principal proprietor being unable, through ill health, to continue the business. It is enjoying profitable trade of from $20,000 to $25,000 per year, all of which can be retained and increased. All the machinery and material in excellent condition. Engine and boiler, cylinder and job presses of the most approved makes. Cost $13,000. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to or address COLLINS & McLEESTER, 705 Jayne-st., Philadelphia.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE SHOP FOR SALE or to rent, on the corner of Erie and Wells-sts. Good location. Also, smith's tools and dry stock for sale. H. POOL, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, or a stock of groceries for cash and purchase money mortgage amount of $2,500 to $4,500. Also a stock of dry goods of $10,000 to $15,000, in exchange for property.
Also, I have three drug stores for sale, and many other business chances. M. H. MORRIS, Room 3, 47 West Randolph-st.

WILL SELL A STOCK OF GROCERIES AND fixtures, with two years' lease, good location; part cash, balance in good collaterals. Call at 167 West Madison-st., in rear of bank, to-day.

$500—ANY ENERGETIC MAN WITH $500 cash capital wishing to get into a light and remunerative business, which has cleared over $600 in the last month, can hear of an opportunity by calling upon G. EDELSTEN, in store, 169 West Madison-st.

PERSONAL.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies.) Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 851.

MISSING—JOSEPH SCHYLER HAS BEEN missing from his home, No. 80 Bissell Street, since the morning of the 11th inst; is Bohemian by birth; was dressed in brown over-alls, blue shirt, white soft hat; was 28 years old, 5 foot 5 inches high, dark complexion, hazel eyes, brown hair. Any information as to his whereabouts will be gladly received by his wife and family at No. 80 Bissell St., Chicago.

PERSONAL—WILL MOLLIE W., BEFORE THE fire at 192 Fourth-av., send present address to F 59, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—WILL WM. BROWN, BEFORE the fire at 214 and 223 East Kinzie-st., or Mrs. Brown, at No. 1 Pine-st., and 163 Chicago av., call at Room 1 Nevada Block.

PERSONAL—TO A. B. C.—WRITE AS BEFORE, and state if you can call as before, on Tuesday morning next.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A BLACK PUP. BY RETURNING SAME will receive a liberal reward. WEBBER & HARKIN, 89 West Madison Street.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN, LAST WEDNESday; has short tail; answers to name of Topsy. Liberal reward will be given when returned to 1137 Indiana-av.

LOST—ON THURSDAY LAST, WHILE DRIVing along Wabash-av. to South Park Boulevard, a Paisley shawl with red centre. A suitable reward will be paid the finder on returning same to 990 Indiana-av.

LOST—IN A COTTAGE GROVE CAR, LAST evening, a pocketbook containing about $12 currency and check for watch. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to Lake Shore Railroad Office, 72 South Market st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—YESTERDAY MORNing, on Indiana-av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third-sts., a small black-and-tan slut, with owner's name on collar, and answers to name of "Belle." The above reward will be paid for her return to 1032 Indiana-av., or 148 Michigan-av., and no questions asked.

STRAYED—ONE PAIR BLACK MARES—FROM 51 Hyde Park-av.—one four and the other five years old. One 15 hands and the other 15½ hands high; no shoes on, 15 hand mare had a leather halter on, the strap dragging; 15½ hand mare has a scar on side of neck, thin in flesh. Liberal reward will be paid for the return of the mares to B. Ranson's Livery Stable, at Douglas Place. G. M. STONE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HAY OF GOOD QUALITY IN light pressed bales, at wholesale or retail. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A NEW FINE BLACK WALNUT private liquor case, finished in the best of style. Address New St. Charles, North Clark-st. TOM FOLEY.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO TO BOSTON AND REturn—Two first class tickets, $28 each. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—A BARN; WILL HOLD THIRteen horses. Or stalls for rent. Corner Meridian and Halsted-sts. Inquire at 72 South Halsted-st. W. FLINT.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE CLUSTER DIAmond pin; any gentleman wanting such can buy it cheap. Address P. O. Box 93.

FOR SALE—FINE LOT OF LARGE GLASS relics of late fire; also lot of bottles, all shapes. 74 West Twelfth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NOTARY PUBLIC'S COMMISSION FOR Chicago can be had by calling on J. A. ANDERSON, 65 East Indiana-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

POCKET GALVANIC BATTERIES AND HOW to use them in local weakness, for hire at 129½ West Madison-st.

TO BUILDERS—PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived for building two or more cottages on West Side. Plans may be seen at the office of LA BAR & BORTLE, 113 West Lake-st.

WANTED—COMPLETE OR NEARLY COMplete files of The Tribune for 1866, '69, '70, and '71, all or either year, for which a good price will be paid. Address E. C. 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., care of C. & G. Cooper & Co.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKness, in an established business that clears over $5,000 per annum. Party can withdraw at any time if business is not more than stated. Address X 47, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO JOIN IN REAL ESTATE business with a party who has been established in the business in Chicago 18 years. Capital required. Address P. O. Box 93.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, to take one-fourth or one-third interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good, safe trade. Location good. Capital required, $20,000 to $30,000. Address O 77, Tribune office.

NEW YORK.

The Presidential Pleasure-Seeker Interviewed at Long Branch.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE GRANT FAMILY.

NEW YORK, June 14.—A *Herald* man has been interviewing Grant at Long Branch. He was received with unwonted affability, and writes that the Presidential family on the present occasion includes the President and Mrs. Grant, Mr. Dent, father-in-law, and young Ulysses. The other two children are in Europe, and the other Dents and General Porter remain in Washington. The Presidential equipage consists of the usual number of horses, besides two magnificent Newfoundland dogs and a donkey. The eyes of the President opened with amusement when he saw for the first time, on the debarkation at Long Branch, this donkey among his stud. "Whose animal is that?" he asked of the stable-boy. It was one of General Porter's investments, it seemed. "What does he want with it here?" further inquired the Presidential mind. The stable boy could not say, so the mystery remains unsolved. The reporter informs us that Grant drives out wearing a tall Greeley hat. His coachman is a fine-looking African, who says he can't vote for Greeley. The reporter called on Grant at his cottage at 10 a. m. Seated on the porch of the Presidential cottage was Father Dent reposing in his big arm chair. Mrs. Grant was present also. The President sat facing them and smoking a speckled Havana. The conversation proceeded thus:

Correspondent. In regard to the Alabama Claims, Mr. President, they are off, so to speak.

The President. Oh, no. It rests with England to throw overboard the Treaty or go on with the arbitration. We will concede nothing further. We have been willing all along to concede a good deal for peace, and to establish the peaceful system of arbitration, but we will go no further in this case than we have gone.

Correspondent. On England, then rests the burden of the rejection of arbitration.

The President. If arbitration should be rejected, yes. We have nothing further to do with it than to send our Arbitrators to Geneva and let them follow out the line of events.

Correspondent. Do you think England will reject the arbitration? In case she does, where do we stand?

The President. Just as we did before. I see no reason to apprehend war in either case.

Correspondent. The Mexican revolutions are exciting considerable comment.

The President. For all my information on that subject I must refer you to the press. It contains all the news I get from that quarter.

Correspondent. You have noticed, probably, an account of the recent sailing of three Cuban expeditions.

The President. Yes; and although the Attorney General, doubtless, has some complaints or affidavits in relation to them, I must confess again that I have relied mainly for my resume of these cases also on the press.

Correspondent. Regarding the Houard matter, what may I say about that.

The President. You know we have demanded him.

Correspondent. Yes; will they give him up?

The President. We take it for granted that they will.

Correspondent. If they do not?

Here Mrs. Grant, becoming deeply interested, turned earnestly toward the President, and said, "Then you'll take him," won't you?

The President. Oh! that's a question that doesn't come up for discussion.

"Yet it is for you to protect American citizens abroad," persisted Mrs. Grant. "There's no better way to do it," responded her lord, "than to demand their protection at the hands of any nation where they may be threatened with abuse. As to what we shall do, in case Spain refuses to give Dr. Houard up, that is a matter that the Cabinet has not discussed at all, and both of you ought to see plainly that it is not for me to discuss it here."

Correspondent. Well, Mr. President, what do you think of Mr. Greeley and his chances?

Grant replied at once: I don't think I underrate Mr. Greeley's chance at all. They all lie at Baltimore.

Correspondent. Do you think Baltimore will nominate him?

The President. I think it an even chance whether it does or not. It is likely to put up a straight-out Democratic ticket.

Correspondent. Then there will be three tickets in the field.

The President. For my part, I think Mr. Greeley will withdraw if they do not nominate him. I do not believe that he will remain in the field a hopeless candidate, merely to give the Democratic party a better chance for victory.

Correspondent. In case Baltimore indorses him?

The President. I hope it will. We will then know who we are fighting. It will be an open Republican and Democratic battle, and I prefer that sort of a fight.

Correspondent. How do you like the substitution of Wilson for Colfax on your own ticket?

The President. The idea seems to have been to have two candidates from different sections of the country. Otherwise, there is no preference between the two men. Personally, I have a great affection for both Wilson and Colfax. Mr. Colfax, so far through our term, has been a firm friend, and we have always entertained the most affectionate relations toward one another.

As the correspondent bade adieu to the Federal family, the President said, in regard to that Houard matter, "Remember that it is not our purpose to discuss what we shall do in a contingency that is not likely to arise. We do not admit the question, whether Spain will give him up or not, as a debatable one. Yes the Cabinet has not discussed any steps looking beyond our demand for him."

The correspondent thereupon drove away.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Affairs in the stock exchange were unsettled to-day, and the course of speculation was very irregular in the railway and miscellaneous shares. During the earlier hours there was a further decline in speculative favorites, and at the lowest point the prices were below any quotation made for a long time past. During the afternoon there were frequent rallies and reactions, but, as the time drew near for the closing, the market became quiet. Erie and Pacific Mail were again the most prominent. Erie opened at 50½, declined to 50⅛, and rallied to 50⅞ on the advance at London. Later, the stock declined to 50¼, and afterwards rallied to 50¾. Foreign bankers were buyers of Erie in the morning, but sellers in the afternoon. Pacific Mail declined to 68.

Late in the day the stock gradually advanced, to 69¾ again. Ohio declined to 43@44, and and C. C. & I. C. to 34¼, with a subsequent rally of ¼@1 per cent. North western, common, declined from 70@70½, and finally advanced to 71½. Rock Island declined from 109½@109¾, and afterwards rose to 110½. The changes in the remainder of the list were ⅛@½ per cent, alternately down and up.

GOLD.

In the Gold Room business was quiet, and the dealings were at 113⅝@114, closing at 113⅞.

MONEY.

The money market was easy throughout at 4 to 6 per cent on call. Prime, business paper passed at 6½ to 7 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firmer in the morning when the quotations for actual business were in prime sterling were 109¾ to 109⅞, less a brokerage off the latter rate, but in the afternoon there were more bills offering, and in actual rates were 109½ to 109⅝.

BONDS.

Government bonds were quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 103½@105. Union Pacific, first, 93¾@94; land grants, 81@81½; incomes, 85½@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market is liberally supplied with flour, and with only a limited demand. Prices of the low extras are easier, and the medium and better grades dull and heavy. No. 2 and superfine were in more active demand and better. In wheat there was nothing doing. Less favorable Liverpool advices check inquiry for shipment, and the millers hold off. The market closes easier and quiet, with hardly enough doing to test values.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE VOGT CASE.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Judge Curtis has rendered decision that the warrant of Governor Hoffman, surrendering Carl Vogt to the Belgian authorities, is unconstitutional, and Vogt has been remanded for trial on a charge of bringing stolen property into the State.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Justus Dann, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree for killing Samuel Calvert, Keeper in the House of Refuge, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the State Prison,—the lowest penalty allowed by law.

WIFE MURDERER COMMITTED.

The jury in the case of Andre, who shot his wife, returned a verdict against the prisoner to-day, who was committed.

THE HEADSMAN HURT.

Early this morning, in a saloon, John H. Miller attempted the beheading of Wm. Maitland, with a butcher knife, inflicting a dangerous wound. D. Brady, in defending Maitland, so badly beat Miller that the latter will die. Brady has been arrested.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 12,165 bales; same time last year, 24,677 bales; total for the year 2,668,769 bales; last year, 3,663,681 bales. Exports for the week, 11,282 bales; same time last year, 10,236 bales. Total for the year, 1,907,889 bales; last year, 224,583 bales; stock at all United States ports, 164,416 bales; last year, 234,923. At interior towns 14,457; last year 18,610. At Liverpool, 923,000 bales; last year, 946,000. American, afloat for Great Britain, 91,000 bales; last year, 133,000 bales.

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Two thousand machinists, iron moulders and boiler makers struck yesterday, in Brooklyn. They have struck for eight hours, with the same pay as formerly given for ten. The foundries and large establishments refuse compliance with the demand. In many instances bodies of men visited the establishments and forced men to strike. In one instance the result of the strike already has been that a steamer has been taken from Brooklyn to Rhode Island to have her iron work finished. It is also stated that one firm in this city has sent orders to Scotland for fifty small steam engines, instead of giving the order here, for fear the strikers will interfere with the prompt performance of the contract.

It is reported that the Grand Jury had indicted one prominent leader of the eight-hour strike. Three painters and three laborers, all strikers, have been arrested for threatening violence to workmen who refused to join them.

About seven-eighths of Steinway's workmen have resumed work, leaving only sixty ring-leaders at that factory still on a strike. It is stated that the striking piano workmen held a secret meeting at the Eight-Hour League Rooms this afternoon, and voted to assemble at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning at Steinway's factory and prevent the workmen from resuming labors there to-morrow. They were promised the co-operation of other organizations. Through the indiscretion of one of their number, a reporter learned the fact, and police will be on hand to quell any such demonstration. These men are said to feel very desperate at the apparent failure of their strike. The same meeting voted to send a committee, in company with one from the polishers and varnishers, to Boston, to urge the workmen there to strike. The strike of the furniture men is ended, all returning to work. A carefully-prepared table in the *Commercial Advertiser* shows that there are 6,586 men engaged in the furniture business. Of these, 4,764 are now at work at ten hours per day, 694 working at eight hours, and 1,218 are on a strike. Of the latter now working eight hours, nearly all will be discharged next week, they only being employed to enable contracts to be filled.

A delegate from the cabinet-makers in Boston reports that the trade will strike in that city the 1st of July. It is stated to-night that committees left here this afternoon for Boston, Hartford, Providence, and all other eastern cities, as well as to Baltimore and Philadelphia, to organize strikes among piano-makers and other trades, the object being to have strikes in other parts of the country to help a successful issue of the strikes here.

The workmen in Welcher's sugar refinery, Jersey City, numbering 500, struck to-day for advanced wages.

SUNSTROKE.

Four cases of sunstroke are reported.

REFORMED CHURCH.

The Synod of the Reformed Church adjourned *sine die* this afternoon, after appointing a Committee to report to the next Synod on the advisability of a union with the Presbyterian Church South.

MARINE.

Steamship Allemania, from Bremen, has arrived.

PERSONAL.

Steamship Rhein, with the German band, the Imperial Cornet Quartette of the Emperor William, of Germany, Herr Strauss, and Madame Peschka Leutner on board, arrived this evening. The wife and daughter of Horace Greeley are also passengers on the Rhein.

IOWA.

Grant and Greeley at Glenwood.

GLENWOOD, Iowa, June 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A word of greeting and good cheer from the "Slope" may not be ill-timed. Upon receiving the news that Grant was the unanimous choice of the Philadelphia Convention, the ring (for no county in Iowa is without that "blessing") and the few Federal office-holders in our midst, decided to ratify. They proposed to do more than that; it must be a "Grand Ratification and Jubilation." The National Republican party was to be drawn up in line, and (although there was no disaffection in the ranks), if perchance some weak and erring brother had symptoms of becoming a "sore-head," he was to be dosed and drenched with party enthusiasm until he should put away the unclean thing. Accordingly the Smelling Committee started. Speakers from abroad were duly announced. Four guns were fired. Music, (brass, of course) was tooted. As if Heaven itself was propitious, the evening was most beautiful. To cap the climax, Mills is one of the most Radical counties of this most Radical State, and seldom disposed to pull at the party halter. Under these favorable circumstances, of course a rousing time was expected. A more favorable opportunity would never occur for the dear people to show how anxious they are to pay the interest on that great debt of "gratitude" they owe to Ulysses Serene, the principal of which can never be paid during his life, according to Dick Oglesby.

It was after 9 o'clock before it would do to commence at all. When the vast multitude was most vast, it consisted (by actual count) of nearly seventy persons. There were either thirty-nine or forty voters present. Of these, a few were Administration Republicans, ten or eleven were avowed Greeley Republicans, five or six were Democrats, and the remainder were uncommitted. The rest of the crowd were women and children. This in a town of 2,000 inhabitants,—the county-seat of a county which has given 500 Republican majority. In the face of all this, the speakers talked about the people "spontaneously nominating" Usurper S. at Philadelphia. To a man who wasn't "spontaneous" himself, it looks as if the people didn't *spontane* worth a cent.

The people here can't get the facts through our local press, because the editors of both our county papers are Postmasters. One of them is the organ of a corporation. The other goes to your city to get its outer clothing on, and comes here to have its inside filled with an editorial about as long as a grub-worm, and fully as soft. As an indication of better times, I am glad to say that steps are being taken to start a Liberal Republican paper, and that the circulation of THE TRIBUNE is largely increasing.

In this connection, I trust—though I have not seen a copy of it for weeks—that the Chicago *Times* is still issued for the benefit of two Democrats who won't vote for Greeley. They are the only Democrats in the county occupying that position, and can't read; but the influence of the *Times* is most beneficial on that very class. If the Baltimore Convention displays the wisdom that Democrats and Republicans here all hope to see manifested, we will see whether more than thirty-nine or forty voters will ratify and jubilate. In spite of unterrified editorial Postmasters, in spite of the crack of party-whips, and the delightful cry of "soreheadism," it is not impossible that the Electoral vote of Iowa may be cast for Greeley and Brown. Yours,

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

The Relics of a Hero.

A German nobleman, whose home was near to the Wallenstein estate, frequently took his guests to visit the old castle and the room which was held sacred to Max von Wallenstein, which contained certain articles that had belonged to him. There were his sword, his inkstand, and the chair and the table which he had used; upon the shelf over the fireplace were several smaller relics, and among them a pair of gauntlets. One day our friend, the nameless nobleman, had as a guest an old companion-in-arms, who was an enthusiastic admirer of Max, and of course much pleased with an invitation to visit the castle where he had lived. The two gentlemen drove to the castle, were courteously received and taken over the building. The enthusiasm of the soldier guest was greatly excited, especially by the sight of the relics that had actually belonged to the hero whose memory he adored. The two gentlemen took leave of the person who had so kindly received them, and drove home. When some distance from Wallenstein Castle, the soldier, putting his hand in his pocket, said: "I must show you what I have here," and drew forth one of the gauntlets that had belonged to Max Von Wallenstein. "Oh!" said the nobleman, "how could you take that glove? you were received as my friend, and I consider myself responsible for your conduct." "My dear, I am sorry, but really, I could not help it; I must have something that has belonged to my favorite hero, and the sight of the very glove that he had worn, was too much for my virtue; I could not help taking it." The nobleman said: "I cannot forgive you for placing me in such a predicament; we must drive with all speed lest we are pursued; and you have closed the gates of Wallenstein castle to me. I cannot have the face ever to go there again." "I am very, very sorry, but I just could not help it." The nobleman for a long time avoided Wallenstein castle and refused every request to take persons there as visitors. Chancing to meet one of the inmates of the castle long after, in the course of conversation with him he summoned courage to approach the subject of the glove, in order to learn whether he was really suspected of taking it: "As you allow visitors free access to your castle and to the room containing the furniture, etc., that belonged to Max, do you not lose some of the relics? One of his admirers might easily take some small article." "Oh, no; we admit no one whom we do not know, unless brought by a friend, and we have never lost anything except occasionally one of the gauntlets is carried away; but it is very easy to replace that; we have many times done so."

An Indian Hurricane.

A Madras correspondent of the London *Times* sends to that journal on account of the recent terrible Hurricane. He says:

"As well as can be known, it appears that thirty ships in all have been wrecked. Of these sixteen are visible. The rest have gone utterly to pieces. Their *disjecta membra* line the shore. Two country ships struck the pier nearer the shore, doing little damage, as they grounded at the same time, and they now hang out against the pier, as if they were discharging cargo at a wharf. Not one will ever be got off—at least experience makes us judge so. It is not known how many lives were lost, for there is no register of native crews, and it is, therefore, impossible to say how many are missing. The number must be great. Eighteen Europeans are known to be lost; there may be others. Of the European survivors, twenty-five or twenty-six are in hospital grievously wounded by spars and the like.

"While we write, the news has come in that the storm has been very severe inland. A telegram from Vellore says the town is wrecked, and that 400 people lie dead under the ruins or have been carried away by the floods. We hope this is an exaggeration.

"Madras itself is like a city that has been whipped. Trees lie everywhere about the roads. Two native theatres of immense size are blown down. The ruins of poor native houses stare us in the face on all sides. There has been very little loss of life, although great loss of property."

Asperities of Debate—How Mr. Seward Drew a Revolver on Toombs.

Not long ago a gentleman was telling me a Senatorial anecdote of, and dating back to, the ante-bellum days. Mr. Seward had made a speech—something about the telegraph—when Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, rose to reply, and made a speech full of personal abuse of Seward. He wrought himself up into a rage and lashed about in the most aggressive manner. He finished and took his seat. As Mr. Seward rose from his chair every eye was bent upon him with the greatest anxiety.

With calm, measured step he walked toward Mr. Toombs. It was noticed that his right hand was underneath the rear pocket of his coat. There was apprehension that he was concealing a pistol, and Mr. Toombs' friends crowded around him. When Mr. Seward reached him he drew out his hand, and opening his snuff-box politely invited his adversary to take a pinch of snuff. "My God!" said Mr. Toombs, "Mr. Seward, have you no feelings?" "Take a pinch of snuff, it will soothe your agitation." He then returned to his seat, and without any allusion to Mr. Toombs or his speech, made an able argument in favor of his measure, which carried, as coolness and self-possession will always win the victory over hot temper and passionate invective.—*Washington Letter.*

THE COUNCIL.

Special Meeting of the Board of Aldermen—Circumscribing the Limits of Circuses, etc.—The Library and Water-Tank—Admission of Railroads—Rebuilding Engine Houses and Police Stations—Fire Hydrants—Delinquent Taxes—Court House Plans.

There was a special meeting of the Council yesterday evening, Ald. Holden in the Chair. Present, Aldermen Knickerbocker, Otis, Dixon, McGennis, Thompson, Stone, Schmitz, Tracy, Hickey, Cullerton, Clowry, Bateham, Powell, Holden, Witbeck, Heath, Gardner, McGrath, Stout, Schaffner, Lengacher, McCaffrey, Carney, Ogden, Busse, Woodman.

THAT WASHINGTON STREET GARDEN.

Alderman Witbeck submitted an ordinance, amendatory of the present one, in relation to shows, the point being that no license be granted for a circus or pleasure garden within the following limits: Twenty-second street to State, State to Van Buren, Van Buren to Ashland avenue, Ashland avenue to West Indiana street, Indiana to Rush, and Rush to Michigan avenue.

It was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

THE FREE LIBRARY.

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the question of fixing up the water tank for the free library, reported that they were of the opinion that the circumstances under which the work was begun justify the act, and hope it may be allowed to progress to completion, and that the many thousands of rare books secured may be rendered available. They submitted the following:

"ORDERED, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby instructed to proceed with the work on the temporary library reading-rooms to their completion, and plainly furnish the same at a cost not exceeding $15,000, and that the City Comptroller be and he is hereby ordered to make a loan for the purpose, or draw from a general temporary loan a sufficient amount of money to meet this expenditure, and that the amount of principal and interest be deducted from the next public library tax when collected."

The report was laid over.

RAILROAD TRACKS.

The Committee on Railroads reported in favor of confirming the location of the tracks of the Union Rolling Mill Company, on Ashland avenue and Mulligan street.

The report was laid over.

The same Committee to whom was referred the application of the Canada Southern, Decatur & State Line, and Chicago & Illinois River Roads, for the right of way into the city, reported recommending that the three be required to unite and come into the city upon one double track. They submit an ordinance allowing them to come in on the following streets: on Egan avenue to its junction with the Stock Yard Canal, east of and parallel with the canal to the intersection of Egan and Emerald streets, east on Egan avenue to Stewart avenue, thence to Grove street, thence to Sixteenth street, and thence north, west of Clark street, on land purchased by them, to Van Buren.

The report was laid over.

THE LAKE TUNNEL.

The Committee on Fire and Water reported, recommending the passage of the order extending till July, 1874, the time for the completion of the extension of the Lake Tunnel, and the order was passed.

REBUILDING ENGINE HOUSES.

The same Committee to whom was referred a communication in relation to the restoration of fire-engine and police station houses in the burnt district, submitted the following order:

"ORDERED, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby ordered and directed to prepare at once, plans, and specifications of the following-named engine-houses, and police stations connected therewith, and to advertise for bids for the erection of the same, namely: For the engine Jake Rehm, engine-house and police station, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street; steamer Fred. Gund, on the new sight on Chicago avenue, between Clark and La Salle streets; for an engine on Michigan street, east of State, on the site of the Coventry House; for the steamer Long John, on a part of the Armory lot, corner of Adams and Franklin streets; all of which shall be erected of brick and stone, and not less than two stories in height."

It was laid over.

FIRE HYDRANTS.

The same Committee to whom was referred a communication from the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners with a list of fire hydrants, report that they are unable to come to any other conclusion than that the whole number of 430 asked for are really very much needed. The Committee are aware, however, that it will require a liberal appropriation to meet that requisition, as no provision having been made in the Appropriation bill now under consideration to supply a single fire hydrant. They recommend that the means be appropriated to purchase the whole number called for, or such other number as may be deemed sufficient for the wants and requirements of the Fire Department.

It was laid over.

SCHOOLS.

The Committee on Schools, to whom was referred a resolution requesting them to open negotiations with Hugh T. Dickey for an exchange of lots on Third avenue, reported, recommending the passage of the resolution.

The subject was referred to the Committee on Schools and on Streets and Alleys, S. D.

NUISANCES.

The Committee on Police, to whom was referred a petition from residents in the vicinity of Egan avenue and Douglas place, relative to offal from packing-houses, reported, recommending that it be referred to the Board of Health, with instructions to abate the nuisance, if there was one.

The report was concurred in.

The same Committee reported adversely on a petition for a modification of the ordinance in relation to signs, so as to allow of open banner signs, and the report was concurred in.

The same Committee reported, recommending the passage of the ordinance to prevent the obstruction of streets by teams. The report was laid over.

The same Committee reported adversely on the request of the Board of Education that the police authorities give up the Jones Primary School building. The report was laid over.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a petition relative to the house No. 260 North Franklin street, used as a storehouse for fireworks, recommended it be sent to the Corporation Counsel to prepare an ordinance for the regulation of the storage of fireworks. The report was laid over.

SOUTH SIDE POLICE STATION.

The same Committee, to whom was referred a resolution instructing the Board of Public Works to prepare plans for a police station on the Armory lot, reported adversely thereon, and submitted the following order:

"ORDERED, That the Board of Public Works be and they are hereby directed to survey and plat the site of the old Armory Building, on the southeast corner of Adams and Franklin streets, and divide the same into four lots of equal width, as near as may be, fronting on Adams street, and running back 123.75 feet, more or less, the said lots being a part of Lots 1 and 2 in Block 33, S. S. Addition of the old Town of Chicago.

"ORDERED, That the City Comptroller be and he is hereby required to advertise for bids for the sale of said lots formerly occupied by the Armory Building, the order specifying by lots or as a whole, on what is commonly known as canal terms, with 6 per cent annual interest, and that the Comptroller be also directed to advertise for bids for the purchase of a suitable site for the erection of a new police station and Police Court room on the same terms or for cash, the location of said site to be within the territory bounded on the north by Harrison street, east by State street, south by Tyler, and west by Fifth avenue."

The report was laid over.

LICENSES.

The Committee on Licenses reported favorably on the ordinance allowing licenses to be issued to peddlers for short periods.

The report was laid over.

The same Committee reported back the ordinance relative to junk dealers, with certain amendments, and recommended their adoption.

The report was laid over.

DELINQUENT TAXES.

The engrossed order requiring the Collector to make returns of the County Treasurer of the delinquent taxes of 1871 was taken up.

Ald. Dixon moved to amend the ordinance by requiring the Collector to make his return to the County Treasurer on the 28th instead of the 24th, since he could not do it before. He also offered one or two other slight amendments suggested by the Corporation Counsel.

The Corporation Counsel explained the amendment, the time for the application for judgment being postponed for the accommodation of the County Treasurer.

The amendments were adopted and the ordinance was passed.

The engrossed order to pay N. P. Loberg $500 was passed.

COURT HOUSE PLANS.

The engrossed order directing the Board of Public Works to advertise for plans for the new Court House was taken up.

Ald. Gardner moved to make the sum allowed for the successful plan $2,500 instead of $1,000.

Ald. McGennis moved to have also second and third class premiums. If they did not, they would have no competition. He moved to fix the amounts at $1,500, $700, and $500.

Ald. Bateham suggested a conference with the county authorities as to the form in which they should build the Court House before they advertised for plans. At present it was impossible for any architect to tell anything about it.

Ald. Gardner said the Committee had about decided to build on the whole square, reserving on each side twenty feet to widen the streets. The Board of Public Works had also been directed to make a plan of the rooms required after consulting with the city officers, the Judges, etc.

Ald. Ogden thought the County Commissioners would agree with the ideas of the Committee of the Council.

After some further discussion of the subject, Ald. Gardner's amendment was adopted, and the order, as amended, referred to the Clerk for engrossment, and, being engrossed, it was passed.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPS.

The engrossed ordinance in relation to chimney-sweeps was taken up.

Ald. Schaffner moved to lay it over for two weeks. The motion was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 16.

Ald. Dixon offered an amendment to have one chimney-sweep for each Division of the city.

Ald. Schaffner opposed the amendment and the ordinance.

Ald. Ogden moved to so amend it as to have three chimney-sweeps in each division, but was also opposed to the ordinance.

Other Aldermen opposed the ordinance, claiming that it was taxing the people over $100,000, and that any person getting the place should pay $60,000 for it.

A motion to lay it on the table was lost—yeas, 9; nays, 14.

The ordinance was temporarily postponed.

The use of the Council Chamber was granted to the Democrats for their County Convention.

An offer to buy the old Bridewell lot at $600 a foot was received.

The Council adjourned.

Dionysius	Mr. F. C. Maynard
Damocles	Mr. J. B. Everham
Procles	Mr. Spencer Pritchard
Lucullus	Mr. W. M. Doll
Philistius	Mr. J. O. Padgett
1st Senator	Mr. J. J. Johnson
2d Senator	Mr. H. S. Marble
3d Senator	Mr. E. Mackway
4th Senator	Mr. W. T. Melville
5th Senator	Mr. J. H. Sisson
Calanthe	Miss Annie Campion
Hermion	Miss Blanche Bradshaw
Damon's child	La Petite Johnson

At the matinee this afternoon, "Man and Wife" will be played for the last time. The bill for this evening is "Richard III.," in the leading role of which fine old Shakesperian play Mr. Mayo has won considerable fame.

THE GLOBE THEATER.

The charming comedy "Rock Ahead" will be played at the matinee this afternoon, and the same, in connection with "The Debutante," will form the bill for this evening.

On Monday evening, Mr. Charles Wyndham takes a benefit, on which occasion Mr. W. G. Tayler, the distinguished amateur actor, will appear as Raphael, Mrs. Anna Cowell as *Marco*, and Mr. Charles Wyndham as *Volage*, in the sensational French drama, the "Marble Heart." The distribution of characters has been judiciously made, and, judging by the great sale of tickets, the occasion will be notable, and a worthy compliment to an excellent gentleman and accomplished manager.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.

The Minstrels have been holding their own among the multitude of entertainments during the past week. Their programmes have had the usual excellence, presenting a variety of infinitely amusing features. They give the customary matinee this afternoon.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.

The "Fire-King" appears in his unrivalled acts this afternoon and evening. One of the most attractive features of this excellent show, not hitherto mentioned in our columns, is Yamadiva, the man-serpent, whose remarkable contortions have been the daily and nightly wonder of the large audiences in attendance.

STRUCK WATER.

Hale, Emerson & Co.'s Artesian Well a Success—Water Reached at a Depth of 1,220 Feet—The Drilling to be Continued—Mr. Hale's "Log Book" of Operations.

Mention was made some two or three months ago of the artesian well being drilled for Messrs. Hale, Emerson & Co., on the corner of State and Washington streets. The drilling has been kept up, with intermissions, arising from unexpected and inevitable obstacles, since the middle of February, and has now reached a depth of 1,220 feet, and is yielding a flow of 200 gallons per minute. This, however, is not what is wanted. There is force enough to rise 90 feet, and therefore sufficient to run their water elevator, but the firm have determined, while they are at it, to secure power enough for their neighbors as well as themselves, and dispose of the surplus to their mutual advantage. To do this, they intend to sink to a depth of 1,500 feet, strike the sandstone subterranean river, and thus have a flow amounting, from a 5½ inch well, to 500 gallons, and rising to a greater height than 90 feet.

The first flow was reached at 1,195 feet, when the well yielded 200 gallons, which is about the usual yield at that depth in that part of the city. A reporter was yesterday shown a piece of stone weighing about three-quarters of a pound, which had been washed up in the stream, and was found in the trough which carries off the surplus water. It was a fine sandstone, nearly white, with little dark spots upon it, like cream cheese sprinkled lightly with black pepper. It bore a concave mark where the instrument used in drilling had worn its way into the soft stone. Pieces of flint and snowy-white sandstone were also washed up, and a hard rocky flint, the under surface of which appears to line the channel of the subterranean river, is filled with particles of ore, probably copper. It glitters like gold, and therefore attracted a policeman, who was looking in the trough for possible gems from the bosom of the earth. He waited, watching long and earnestly, and was finally rewarded with about half a pint of the glittering morsels. He was observed to hurry toward the First National Bank on the opposite corner, and to leave it, a very sheepish-looking and crestfallen guardian of a confiding public. Many specimens of rock which the machinery has, for the first time in many thousands of years, brought into the glare of noonday, and which were exhibited in the office, have been from time to time borrowed by the curious, who, with that rare honesty especially observable among gentlemen with regard to umbrellas, and ladies on the subject of photographs, have forgotten to return them.

Mr. Hall has kept a log-book of the days' labors, and is thereby enabled to give the stratification of that part of the western hemisphere on which their new building is going up.

The drill, which, as described in THE TRIBUNE, is on the cable plan, had an easy time of it through the first 60 feet, boring with great readiness through clay. Then came 335 feet of slate and rotten rock, which was pretty easily disposed of. Then five feet of quicksand, which caved, and made things generally uncomfortable; then a 12-foot mixture of sand and stones; then the drill worked its way slowly through 102 feet of hard rock, after piercing which the water made its first appearance, and the well was filled; then came 110 feet of white limestone rock, which was pierced slowly, but having made its way through, the diligence of the drill was rewarded with a "soft thing," in the way 290 feet of clay. More limestone to a depth of 25 feet followed, and then a mixture of slate and shale, and after that, 40 feet of soap-stone; then slate again to a depth of 105 feet, and again 400 feet of white lime rock. Here a stratum of 25 feet of brown sand was struck for the first time, and after it 75 feet of white sandstone rock; another layer of 10 feet of shale, 20 feet of lime rock, and 15 feet of slate and rotten rock. This caved almost as badly as quicksand, and an iron pipe of the size of the well was let down to cover the treacherous spot. Below this was 75 feet of lime rock again, 11 feet of sandstone rock, 88 feet of lime rock, and then, at a depth of 1,195 feet, a crevice, lined, as before described, with metallic flint, containing water, thirty feet below which the flow nearly doubled.

Mr. Hale has found stalactites in the water-trough, and pieces of ore bearing more or less silver in them, though the excavations did not bring up much of this precious material. The well is still running. Mr. Hale and the engineer who is drilling for him stating that at a depth of 1,500 feet, after boring through a bed of sandstone, softer water will be reached. The water now flowing is not unpleasant to the taste, the gustatory nerves being unable to detect sulphur. There is a brackish taste about it, however, which may contain impurities. The upward rush of the water retards the cable boring considerably. A wire cable in place of the rope now in use will be substituted, and the work perseveringly pushed.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL.

THE MUTUALS VS. TROYS.

From the New York Sun, June 12.

The third game of the championship series between the Mutuals and the Troy Club, of Troy, was played yesterday afternoon on the Union Ground, Williamsburgh. About 2,500 persons witnessed the game. As a rule, the Mutuals make a very poor figure at the bat, but yesterday afternoon they batted with wonderful safety and extraordinary power. So tremendously did they punish Zettlein's pitching that the "Charmer" was removed to the right field at the end of the sixth inning, and Martin was sent in to amuse the Mutes with a few of his slow twisters. This sudden change from swift to slow pitching had the desired effect, and during the last three innings the Mutuals made only one run, and that not earned.

On the other hand, the Trojans proved very weak at the bat. Cumming's fine pitching bothering them; Allison, the "genuine original" Red Stocking catcher, being the only one who seemed to bat him with anything like freedom. The fielding on the Mutual side was remarkably fine, though not up to the standard of the Mutual-Boston game. McMullen did some splendid work in the left field, as did Start and Boyd at their respective bases. Hicks, too, considering he is suffering from chills and fever, did wonderful execution behind the bat. The fielding of the Troy nine, with the exception of Force, was not by any means up to the mark, Steve King in the left field making a very poor exhibition. Allison, who is recovering from a long and tedious illness, did well behind the bat.

Play was called at 3:35, and the Mutes, having won the toss, sent the Trojans to the bat. Allison alone made his base, and they were quickly disposed of, without a run, but the Mutes managed, through errors by Nelson and Wood, to make two runs. Both nines were whitewashed in the second inning, Martin making a fine fly catch. In the third inning, errors by Pearce and Start gave the Trojans three runs, but Force and the two Kings made errors on the Troy side which gave the Mutes one unearned run out of the three they scored. The third, fourth, and fifth innings were ducks' eggs for the Troy men, but the Mutes put in two runs in the fourth, and four runs in the fifth inning Hatfield making a clean home run, and Bechtel a fine three base hit in the latter. Dave Eggler dropped a fly in the seventh inning, which gave the Troy men one run, but the Mutes were put out in one, two, three order. In the eighth and ninth innings the Troys were again whitewashed, but the Mutes got a run in in the ninth inning, through a passed ball, winning the game with the handsome score of 12 to 4. The following is the score:

TROY.	O.	R.	B.	T.	MUTUAL.	O.	R.	B.
Force, 3d b.	3	1	1	2	Eggler, c. f.	3	2	2
Allison, c.	2	1	2	2	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	3	3
S. King, l. f.	4	1	0	0	Start, 1st b.	3	1	4
McAtee, 1st b.	4	0	0	0	Bechtel, r. f.	2	4	7
Wood, 2d b.	3	0	1	1	Hicks, c.	3	0	1
Nelson, s. s.	3	0	1	1	Boyd, 3d b.	4	1	1
M. King, c. f.	4	0	0	0	McMullen, l. f.	4	1	0
Martin, r. f.	3	0	1	1	Pearce, s. s.	4	0	1
Zettlein, p.	1	1	1	1	Cummings, p.	3	1	2
Total	27	4	7	8	Total	27	12	13	21

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Troy	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Mutual	2	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	1	—12

Runs earned—Troy, 0; Mutual, 5.

Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes.

Umpire—Mr. Theo. Bomeisler.

TROYS VS. ÆTNAS.

Jimmy Wood's Troy nine will make their first appearance in Chicago this afternoon in a game with the Ætnas at the base ball grounds, corner of State and Twenty-third streets. The home club will be strengthened by the addition of Charley Hodes, late of the Troys, who will play first base. The game should be an interesting one. The following are the positions and batting order of the Ætnas: Duffy, 2d b.; Halliman, s.s.; Reid, p.; Foley, l. f.; Hodes, 1st b.; Quinn, c.; Branneck, 3d b.; Bredburg, r. f.; Ward, c. f. The Troy nine will be placed as appears in the score of their game with the Mutuals.

HOME MATTERS.

The Steinways, from Lyon & Healey's, on Thursday defeated a picked nine by the score of 25 to 3.

—This afternoon the Sophomores Club, of the Chicago University, go to Evanston to play the first game of a series with the Sophomores of that suburb, and after the game the two clubs will take supper at the University.

BILLIARDS.

BIG PLAYING AT FRENCH CAROMS.

In a practice game of 500 points, played last evening, with John W. Coon as his adversary, Rhines made the extraordinary runs of 45, 35, 31, 55, 65, and 67, his average being over 32 points. Rhines is getting ready for his match with Parker on the 1st of July, and in his practice is showing a far stronger game than ever before.

AQUATIC.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The four-oared gig race on the Schuylkill, distance three miles, was won by the Quaker City of Philadelphia, beating the Crescents of Philadelphia, and Compass of Savannah. Time 19:31.

A single scull race, five miles, was won by Ed. Schmidt, of Green Point, beating two others. Time 38:39.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The audience at the Academy of Music last evening was the largest of the week, indicating that the people are beginning to realize the presence in the city of a really good actor. The bill was "Bull in a China Shop," in which Mayo showed a decided capacity for humor, and "Damon and Pythias," in which his talent for the legitimate had full scope. The theatre is unfortunately not rich in scenery suited to the remote period in which the scene of the drama is laid, but the absence or inappropriateness was not particularly observable. Mr. Mayo played with earnestness and pathos, his fine voice showing to advantage in the sonorous lines. The cast was as follows, the characters being generally sustained with average ability, but not in a manner especially noteworthy:

Damon	Mr. Frank Mayo
Pythias	Mr. Frank Evans

FERNINST TEMPERANCE.

The Eleventh Ward Personal Liberty League in Council—The New Temperance Law; its Enactors and Supporters Denounced—Plans and Purposes of the Anti-Temperance Men—Riot and Bloodshed Threatened under Certain Circumstances.

A meeting of the Eleventh Ward "Personal Liberty League" was held at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria Streets, last evening. The President, ex-Alderman Walsh, occupied the chair, and there were about seventy-five persons present.

After the minutes of a previous meeting had been read and approved, the Secretary read the names of the persons who had subscribed for "stock," and delivered "certificates" to those who answered "here." Every person, on joining the organization, pays $5, which is put into the fund to be used in fighting the Temperance law, and assisting those arrested for violating its provisions. The "certificates" were really receipts for the money paid in.

The President presumed there were many persons present who had not attended the meetings before, and that they were not acquainted with the object of the League. As he understood the object, it was to join together and protect one another if arrested under the State Temperance law. There were some members of the League present who had belonged to it longer than he had, and were consequently better posted than he was. He suggested that such members give their views upon the temperance question.

Mr. Otto Mutschlechner then addressed the League. They were, he said, congregated together under the inalienable right to protest against an unsound, unjust, and unrighteous law,—a right guaranteed to them by their forefathers, who foresaw such a Puritanical measure as the Temperance law. They had a right to fight it, and would fight it with the law. He had been sorry for the last month or two at the small attendance at the meetings of the League; and he had concluded that the people were not aware of the injustice and iniquities of the law. It was a law which made a man liable for the acts and crimes of another—a law which incited a man to commit a misdemeanor in order to crush another man for Puritanical purposes. Hence, they could stand up like men and protest against it. The law was enacted when Chicago was in ashes. Had the city not been in that condition, it would not have passed. The energy and strength of the people was almost gone, or the Legislature would not have dared to pass it. Had the members of the Senate, or House of Assembly, made known their intention of voting for it, or even intimated that it was to be enacted, they would not have been elected. Neither political party said anything about such an infamous law, but the men elected went to Springfield and voted in favor of it. They were not worthy to be citizens of this great Republic, if they remained still, and allowed themselves to be calumniated and trod upon by the Good Templar lodges. The Supreme Court of the State would never uphold such a law, and they must take it there. The fight would not be carried on with the Good Templars' weapons,—dark lanterns and in the dark,—but with the reporters seated at the table, taking notes of all that was said and done. They should fight on two grounds—self-defence and money. The Good Templars had collected money, and threatened, on the 1st of July, to use it to shut up every saloon. "After that, comes a better thing," they said. They (the Good Templars) were not satisfied with this law then; they wanted something better—probably the advent of martyrdom or some other dom. They had organized throughout the whole State, and would unite and keep up prosecution to break down the saloon keeper. This had been proclaimed in the churches. "Very well," said the speaker, "we will take it up, and the sooner, the better." The liquor dealers should combine in a constitutional way, as law-abiding and peaceful citizens, and carry every case to the highest courts for a decision of this Puritanical law, enacted at the instigation of a fanatical party, who would tread upon peaceable and industrious citizens. He requested his hearers to induce every one of their acquaintances to join the League, and "fight the Good Templars, who gloried in their spunk when they had made the women and children drunk." They must keep their heads up, and look out for "serpents," and strike them whenever they exhibited themselves. No matter whether they are Republicans or Democrats; avoid them if they are not anti-temperance men. They had been betrayed once, and must send men to the Legislature the next time who would be true to them. Even the "minority representation" will enable them to elect men in spite of the fanatics. They should ask the candidates how they stand on the temperance question; if they favored the law, they must vote against them. He had uttered "hard words," but he was justified in doing so. The Temperance law of 1853 had been defeated by 17,000 majority, and such would be the fate of the present law. All candidates in favor of it should be thrown aside for disrespect to personal liberty. [Applause.] The Germans,—the best and truest, the noblest and best educated of them,—and all others, were solid against the law, and against the enactment of sumptuary laws. The farmers were opposed to it, and the tradesmen in the small towns asked, "Where are we drifting to?" By combination they would "beat" the law, and its advocates would be ashamed that they had ever pressed its enactment.

Mr. Henry Ackoff was then introduced. He said the minister of a Methodist Church on Washington street had threatened that the law should be enforced, and, if in no other way, at the point of the bayonet. This was "glorious for a minister of the gospel." He had lived in Chicago for thirty-six years, and had heard promises made at elections, but they had been broken. The Temperance law had been sprung upon them. Men in whom they had confidence were needed at Springfield the next time. The men who passed the law wanted to go there again, but no man should be elected, even to the office of Constable, who was in favor of the law. There were men in the last Legislature representing Chicago, who had never been guilty of paying a cent of taxes in their lives—men who never had a cent that they could call their own, and their opposition to the liquor dealer was to gain their daily bread, and not for principle. The law was a Puritanical law, and incited vagrants to go around and get drunk, and prosecute the saloon-keepers at the expense of the churches or the temperance lodges. It incited people to commit crimes. It was a blackmailing dodge, and would not be tolerated by a free and independent people. [Applause.] The law of 1853 was submitted to the people, and voted down. A proposition to submit the present nefarious law to the people was made in the Legislature, but its advocates were afraid to permit it, knowing well the result. The $500 license law in 1855 was defeated by the people, who rose *en masse*, and opposed it. If they rose to-day and fought the law, he did not think the Supreme Court would sustain it. They must put shoulder to shoulder, and face the music, and show that they disapprove of blue laws. This was an age of progress, and such a law was not adapted to it. The people could not live under the old laws, because they were impracticable. They want laws to conform to their wishes and desires. The Temperance law was a stroke at the industry of the country, and a great detriment. If there was but a limited consumption of corn, the railroad companies would charge a big freight on it, and the farmer would suffer. Millions of money, invested in distilleries and breweries, would be sunk if the law was enforced, and the United States would lose immense sums now paid as taxes. They should mark every candidate for an office, and vote for those only who are sound upon the question. [Applause.] In the country stores a list of the men who voted for the law was posted up in a conspicuous place. Over one list he saw the words, "A list of black scoundrels," and thought it was very appropriate. With a little energy and perseverance they could "carry the State by a large majority, and crush the scoundrels who had the law enacted." [Applause.] They need not think they (the liquor-dealers) were going to escape easily. The temperance societies and churches were organized, and were collecting money to carry on the crusade, intending to carry it out to its fullest extent, by fair means if possible, and if not in that way, by foul means. He was not in favor of riots; they had a legal remedy; but he would tell the churches and the temperance men that if they undertook the "foul means" they would be met half way, and be the losers in the long run. They were determined to have the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the State of Illinois, and would be trodden down by no one. The time was short, and they should prepare to defend themselves. [Applause.]

The President condemned the action of the Cook County Representatives in the Legislature, and quoted from a speech of A. L. Morrison, favoring the Temperance law.

Mr. Periolat requested that his name be put on the roll book.

After the Treasurer of the Central Committee had received the subscriptions of those present who desired to become members of the League, the meeting adjourned.

THE LAW COURTS.

Verdict Against a Railroad Company for Personal Damages—Suits on Distillers' Bonds—Linda Gilbert vs. The Post—New Suits, Etc.

THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Yesterday, in the case of Nancy Ramsey against the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, which was a suit for personal injuries, fully mentioned already, the jury awarded $8,000 as damages. Heretofore, in a State Court, the plaintiff had received a verdict for $1,200. The claim is that she was, as to her physique, permanently injured by the upsetting of a car near Monticello, she being at the time a passenger upon a train of the defendant.

Judge Blodgett tried, no jury interrupting, two cases of the United States against William A. Ricketts and his sureties. These were suits upon distillers' (Ricketts) bonds, in the first of which it was claimed that $49,342.31, less $20,030.35, the proceeds of the sale of the distillery, were due for assessments, and in the other case that $18,395.75, amount of special assessments, were unpaid. Defendants, the sureties, upon the two bonds, by their plea, set up that they were not liable for any tax levied before or after the bond [redacted] they signed took effect. Wherefore, in these cases by just computation they had, by their principal, accounted for all that was due the Government. The evidence was heard, and the cases were taken under advisement.

In the case of Grannis & Bartlett against the Alps Insurance Company, of Erie, Penn., where there was actually no contest, excepting as to the amount of a loss, as was mentioned yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiff $964.98—nearly $100 less than the company was willing to pay.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Rogers and his jury were yesterday, during the whole day, engaged in the trial of a libel suit brought by Linda Gilbert against the Post Printing Company. The defendant admitted the libel, and pleaded in justification. The plea of justification, was, some days since, overruled, therefore, the evidence for the defence, which is being presented, tends only in mitigation of damages. This alleged libel simply said of Miss Gilbert that she was a "notable swindler." The case is still on, but it will not be resumed until Monday.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

A petition for mechanics' lien was filed by John O'Hara, against Harriet G. Kimball, to affect Lots 1 to 8 inclusive, in Block 1, Linn & Swan's Subdivision of the west half of out-lot 11, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the last half of Section 33, 40, north range 14 east, 3 p. m., and Sections 25, 26, 28, and 30, Seminary avenue.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Charles E. Holden against the Lumberman's Insurance Company of Chicago, the demand being for $25,000.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The will of Jane Eden Ounce, was proved, and letters testamentary granted to the widow, Anna Elizabeth, on her own bond of $2,000. Orville L. Grant, being creditor of the estate of George J. Sutherland, was appointed to administer upon it under bond of $4,000.

Administration of the estate of James McGraw was granted to the widow, Ann, under bond of $3,000.

Alice Quirk, widow, was appointed to execute the will of Michael Quirk, under bond of $1,000.

REDUCED TO THE RANKS.

The Inventor and Proprietor of the once Famous "Red Jacket Bitters" Enlists as a Private Soldier in the United States Army.

From 1863 to 1867 the name of Bennett Pieters was very well known in this city. It was connected with the Red Jacket Bitters, which were then a popular beverage; advertised largely in the papers, and posted on fences and blank walls. Pieters himself was a popular man among his set; he kept good saddle and carriage horses; had rooms at the Sherman House; gave excellent suppers, where the guests were not called on to drink his bitters, but were regaled with champagne, which was, perhaps, no better, but was certainly much more expensive; and did not openly offend any of the proprieties. His income was a large one, but he spent it easily, and did not, like a good Chicagoan, put it in real estate. He failed to lay up treasures in this orthodox quarter, and hence when calamity came upon him he had nothing to fall back upon. In 1867 some individual, thinking that he also might make a little by going into the bitter business, began the manufacture of the Red Cloud Bitters. Pieters resented this, as an infringement of his rights, and brought suit to have his rival enjoined. The matter was tried in the United States Court. An expert chemist analyzed Pieters' productions, and found they consisted of poor whiskey, flavored with tansy, dogfennel, jimson weed, or some other substance, which possessed no special medicinal virtues. Ultimately the Court decided that his rights had not been invaded, and that Red Cloud and Red Jacket might have separately and independently originated bitters. This hurt Pieters, but not half as much as the analysis. People had supposed that his bitters owed their rare virtues to simples unknown to the white man, gathered at midnight in primeval forests, by grim Indian chiefs; or dusky Indian girls, dark, but comely, like the tents of Kedar, or the curtains of King Solomon, the secret having been specially communicated to Pieters under circumstances of so private a nature that they never became public. When the illusion was dispelled, the sale of the Red Jacket stopped, and Pieters' income diminished. The less money he had the more he drank. He got involved in trouble with his partner, and finally, in 1869, after the defeat of General Salomon, and his departure for Washington Territory, he accompanied him, along with O'Brien, Hayden, Church, etc. He returned from there a few months ago, and, after loitering around the city doing nothing, last Monday he enlisted as a cavalry recruit in the regular army, and embraced this last desperate resort of a reduced gentleman.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

The Milk Market.

For the following statement of the number of gallons of milk shipped to Chicago from the principal milk stations on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, for the month of May, we are indebted to the *Chicago and Northwestern Railway Traveller*:

Station.	Galls.
Plank Road	1,040
Canfield	3,488
Desplaines	33,804
Dunton	21,746
Palatine	12,688
Barrington	22,976
Cary	13,304
Crystal Lake	2,680
Ridgefield	5,920
Woodstock	2,858
Maywood	800
Elmhurst	9,200
Lombard	5,336
Danby	5,000
Wheaton	420
Winfield	2,600
Junction	2,230
Wayne	4,684
Clintonville	4,608
Elgin	10,788
Dundee	85,892
Algonquin	45,000
Gilberts	43,480
Huntley	6,600
Total gallons	364,949

Instantly Killed by Accident.

At a quarter past 10 o'clock last night a fatal shooting accident occurred at the saloon No. 298 North Rucker street. Ernst Woltmen, the proprietor, and a man named Marsden, a German, were in a private room at the back of the bar, examining a revolver. Woltmen had the weapon in his hand, the muzzle being pointed at his companion. While looking into the construction of the cylinder and hammer, the saloon-keeper accidentally let the latter drop upon a loaded chamber, discharging it. The ball entered Marsden's head, scattering his brains, and killing him instantly. Deceased was removed to his late residence, No. 29 Cornell street. He has a wife and family in Germany. Woltmen was taken into custody to await the action of the Coroner's jury.

Killed by a Fall.

A middle-aged lady, named Mrs. Drake, who resided with her children near the corner of Sangamon and Carroll streets, met with an accident yesterday morning which resulted in her death before evening. While descending a flight of back steps, carrying with her a pail of water, she slipped near the top, and rolled all the way down, a distance of over twenty feet. When picked up she was insensible, and, though the best doctors to be found in the neighborhood were called in to attend her, she could not be restored to consciousness after the accident. She expired late in the afternoon. The Coroner had received no notification of the sad affair at 1 o'clock this morning, and the police were entirely ignorant of such an occurrence.

Meteorological.

Meteorological observations, as recorded by J. G. Langguth, Optician, 134 State street, corner of Madison. (Observer to the Smithsonian Institute.) The small letters are the initials for sphere; high; veering; rain; snow; moist atmosphere; dry.

CHICAGO, June 14.

Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Wind.	Rain.
Night preceding.	84			
7:00 a. m.	68	29.31	N.	To 1 p. m.
2:00 p. m.	82	29.33	N. W. g.	
7:00 p. m.	64	29.34	N. g.	

Everything.

Red Cloud and his party of savages passed through this city yesterday, *en route* for the plains. They breakfasted at the Briggs House.

—An inquest was held yesterday on the remains of Charles Cornell, an inmate of the House of Correction, who died of *delirium tremens.*

—The plumbers held a meeting last evening in Temperance Hall for the purpose of forming a union of the trade. The proceedings were private.

—Councillor Schnengel, of Milwaukee, has been notified of the sale of 1,150 tickets by the Chicago Turners for their excursion to that suburb on Sunday next.

—The man who wears a Court House Bell is about as rare an animal in Chicago just now as the newsboy that whistles "Shoo Fly."

—The regular weekly meeting of the Finance Committee of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon. Various minor matters of reference were acted upon, but nothing of special interest was accomplished.

—At 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon a young Swedish laborer named Shanley was injured in the foot by the fall of a heavy finishing stone. He was attended by a doctor in a neighboring drug store, and sent home.

—Charles Nelson, a Norwegian, aged 40 years, committed suicide by hanging himself to a door-knob at his residence, No. 84 West Erie street, last evening. No cause is assigned for the deed, as deceased was a single man and apparently undisturbed by trouble of any kind.

—Charles Peterson, a laborer, aged 20 years, employed in Guttie's building, corner of State and Lake streets, accidently fell from the second story to the basement, yesterday forenoon, and was almost instantly killed. The Coroner held an inquest.

—There will be a meeting of the citizens of Evanston this evening, at Lyon's Hall, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the interests of Evanston, as affected by the recent rejection, by the Common Council of Chicago, of the ordinance admitting the Chicago, Lake View & Evanston Railroad into the city.

—At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, August Wagner, residing at No. 597 Mitchell street, a bricklayer employed on the building in course of erection on Franklin street, north of Madison, fell from the second story, a distance of thirty feet, and alighted upon William Cook, who was laying a sidewalk support. Both men were seriously injured, but will recover. Cook resides at No. 571 West Taylor street.

—Mr. D. T. Hale has just returned from a successful fishing excursion at Lake Geneva, Wis. Among the Chicagoans who are catching perch, pickerel, and phthisis pulmonaris, are Ely, the tailor, and Mr. Messer, of Harrison, Aiken & Messer. Rev. Dr. Patton, the Newberrys, and the Sturges family are all permanent residents at the lake during the summer season.

—The following names were registered at the Grand Central yesterday: D. M. Kelly, Wisconsin; E. Pratt Buell, Quincy; C. O. Godfrey and wife, George H. Thornton, Hannibal, Mo.; David H. Hoyne, George T. Edmonds, St. Paul; S. M. Miller, Burlington, Iowa; Wm. Grant and wife, George Isaacs and wife, New York; Ed. Cody and wife, Boston; H. B. Richmond, Liverpool, Eng.; Z. King, Cleveland, O.

—The Anniversary Exercises of Lake Forest Academy take place next week. On Monday examinations of classes in German, Language, Rhetoric, Geometry, Trigonometry, Virgil, and Chemistry. On Tuesday examinations of classes in French, Greek, Reading, Physiology, History of England, History of United States, and spelling, and also of classes in the Preparatory Department. On Wednesday, from 10 o'clock a. m. to 1 o'clock p. m., the closing Rhetorical Exercises. All friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

—The Board of Health complains of being put away in a cock-loft in the new City Hall, with hardly room enough for the portly Secretary to turn around. Undoubtedly everybody feels for the Board, and will drop a sympathetic tear as this is read. The tear being wiped away, we may proceed to suggest to the Sanitary Superintendent that the introduction of a few bad cases of small-pox into the premises would scare away the other departments, and then he could take his choice of rooms.

—The announcement of the death of Mrs Lydia M. Hayes Waugh, wife of the Rev. J. Walter Waugh, has caused profound sorrow among those who knew her excellent character. She was born in Connecticut in 1839, attended the Academy at Bennington, Vt., and, in 1857, was the first graduate of the Northwestern Female College at Evanston. She married in 1859, and accompanied her husband, a missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to India, where they lived for twelve years. Mrs. Waugh became learned in the Hindostanee language, and assisted her husband in his work. The funeral will take place to-day from the residence of her brother, Professor Edward Hayes, at Ravenswood, in this county.

A Reason for Reduction.

E. C. Lawrence & Co., No. 187 Wabash avenue, announce that in order to save the labor, expense, and breakage involved in removal, they will make a discount of from 15 to 25 per cent on their entire stock of China, fancy goods, glassware, crockery, silver plated ware, etc.

Burnett's Toilet Preparations

are choice and select, and always please.

INSURANCE.

Meeting of the Board of Underwriters—Rules for the Promotion of Harmony, Etc.—Meeting of the Creditors of the Merchants' Insurance Company—Liabilities, $5,660,717.42; Assets, $710,234.36—A 4 Per Cent Dividend Ordered.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held in their rooms in the Fire Insurance Patrol Building, yesterday afternoon, President Clark in the chair. There were sixteen members present.

Mr. F. S. James, who represents the Humboldt and Exchange Insurance Companies, in this city, was admitted to membership, upon application.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Brokerage, submitted the following report, which was, after a brief debate, adopted:

"To promote harmony among members, to establish just and uniform rates, and advance the interests of our companies, ourselves, and the insuring public, the following rules are recommended by a majority of your Committee:

"1. No rebate, drawback, commissions, or compensation of any kind, shall be allowed the assured, their agents or employes, directly or indirectly, either by members or those in their employ.

"2. No member of this Board shall place or cause to be placed, or receive or cause to be received, any business from any company or agency not members of this Board.

"3. Members may pay a commission to each other on monthly balances, not to exceed 10 per cent.

"4. Members may employ solicitors or assistants on salary or on commissions, said solicitors to be registered with the Secretary, and said solicitors shall be held to be in the exclusive employ of the agency or company registering the same; and no member shall do any business with any solicitor or broker not in his exclusive employ.

"5. If, on complaint of any member, an employe shall be deemed an injury to the business or profession of underwriting, then said broker's or solicitor's name shall, on vote of this Board, be erased from the list of the Secretary, and no member shall thereafter employ him, or them during the continuance of the Board."

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary is hereby instructed to furnish to each member the names of those who are registered as required by Rule 4."

On motion, all resolutions and rules in conflict with the rules submitted by the Committee were rescinded.

The Committee on Rates on frame commercial risks and dwelling houses submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted.

The subject of frame buildings veneered with brick elicited considerable discussion, and it was referred to the Committee on Rates for examination. They were instructed to report at the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of the creditors of the Merchants' Insurance Company was held at the office of H. N. Hibbard, Register in Bankruptcy, yesterday afternoon. The attendance was very fair.

The assignee, William E. Rollo, presented his report of the assets and liabilities of the company, as made up from the books and the best obtainable information from all sources. Subjoined is an abstract of the report:

LIABILITIES.

Total amount at risk on policies covering property in the burnt district	$5,936,000.00
Claim of City of Chicago, taxes preferred	3,218.70
Due for return premiums on cancelled policies, about	4,300.00
Due Samuel J. Atwater, and others	2,117.56
Claims upon proof of loss, filed with the company or assignee, adjusted at	5,484,017.42
Claims upon such proof filed but not yet adjusted	173,000.00
Claims upon proofs filed, but resisted	9,700.00
Total actual liability	$5,660,717.42
Amount of salvage and of claims of which no proof has been filed with the bankrupt or assignee, about	501,983.58
Amount of claims proven before Register up to June 13, 1872	5,101,017.42

ASSETS.

Received as belonging to the estate—cash	
Check drawn against above for expenses	229,194.71
Total cash	12,586.39
Notes, bonds, mortgages and bills receivable	226,608.32
Certificate of deposit (sale of lot and debris)	302,775.76
Due from insurance companies—Excelsior, New York	5,000.00
North America, New York	5,996.00
Hide and Leather, Boston	5,995.00
Fulton, New York	5,481.25
Home, Columbus, Ohio	5,334.30
Union, San Francisco	11,990.00
Astor, New York	5,074.93
Andese, Cincinnati	1,370.40
New England, Boston	15,000.00
North British & Mercantile	3,333.00
Independent, Boston	3,337.00
Fireman's Fund, San Francisco	3,398.00
Germania, Chicago	4,192.00
State, Chicago	24,329.30
Firemen's, Chicago	7,477.50
Western, Buffalo	14,676.00
Commercial, Chicago	5,622.00
	5,000.00
Total	$673,473.92
In addition there are claimed assets from notes of different parties	20,149.88
Due from agents	17,795.46
Total value of assets	$710,234.36

The convertible cash value of estate is estimated as follows:

Cash	229,234.19
Notes bonds, and mortgages	292,777.76
Lot and building at Davenport	3,000.00
Insurance and re-insurance	62,500.00
Bills receivable	8,500.00
Book account	1,800.00
Total	$600,661.95

Against portions of the above assets, offsets amounting to $117,458.82 are claimed.

After some discussion, it was decided to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. The money will be forthcoming in about twenty days, that much time being required to make out the checks, etc.

As in the case of Firemen's Insurance Company, the Register decided that the unpaid premiums are to be taken out of the dividend, and not out of the face of the policy.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

The creditors of the Firemen's Insurance Company will be paid a dividend of 4 per cent by the assignee, O. H. Horton, to-day. His office is at No. 270 Michigan avenue.

MR. NYE, OF CHINA.

Something About the Gentleman Who Presented Chicago with a Portrait of Washington.

The public has already been informed of the picture of the Father of his Country, of the little boy who never told a lie (George Washington), which hangs on the wall of the Mayor's office, looking down on the back of His Honor's head. A cursory glance leaves the impression that the original was a hard-looking customer, but a closer inspection, a deeper study, reveals beauties concealed by the dust of age, until the figure stands forth in all its grandeur, and a personal acquaintance of Washington finds no difficulty in swearing to its identity. It is really an excellent likeness, taken from life by an eminent artist, and was presented to the city by Mr. Gideon Nye, of Canton, China, of whom a few words may be said in connection with his gift. More than thirty-five years ago Mr. Nye went to China, and with the exception of five years spent at home and travelling in Europe, has lived there since. His tastes were peculiarly æsthetic, and he had a fortune to gratify them. In his wanderings he picked up many treasures of art, taking them with him across the sea to adorn and beautify his home in the Celestial City. Mrs. C. D. V. Chenowith, of Madison, Ind., who visited his house, testified to his hospitality; and the American spirit, the patriotism, the love of the stars and stripes, time and distance seems to have fostered rather than diminished. He is always glad to see his countrymen, and any person reading this who is going on a summer trip to China can do no better than drop in and shake his American hand. It will bless him that shakes and him that's shaken. Chicago is ever so much obliged to him for the picture. May he live long to send her still more tokens of his affection, and still be happy, both here and by and by.

California Sunday Train.

The Government overland mail train will leave Chicago to-morrow, June 16, at 10 a. m., *via* Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, stopping at all regular stations on the main line, and connecting at Omaha with the Union Pacific express train for Denver and San Francisco. Tickets *via* Chicago & Northwestern, or Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroads will be taken on this train.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

FOREST CULTURE.

Startling Statements—Timber Rapidly Disappearing—It Will Be All Exhausted in Twenty-five Years—The Facts in Proof—Proposed Remedy.

At the recent meeting of the National Agricultural Association in St. Louis the following striking paper was read, having been prepared by R. S. Elliott, Esq., the well-known Industrial Agent of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company:

The Committee on Forest Culture beg leave to report as follows:

The forests of the continent are rapidly passing away. Large districts in the Atlantic States are already stripped of their most valuable timber. In less than twenty-five years the accessible forests in the region of the great lakes, on the upper waters of the Mississippi, and in the British Possessions adjacent will be exhausted. The industrial progress of the Southern States is consuming the trees, both deciduous and evergreen, at an accelerated rate. In the Rocky Mountain regions (where the hard woods are unknown) the pines, spruces, and cedars are disappearing before the farmer, the miner, the architect, and the railroad builder. On the Pacific Coast, the immense home demand, ever increasing, together with the exportations to England, France, Australia, China, Japan, South America, Mexico, and the Pacific Islands, foretell the exhaustion of the California timber trees in twenty years; and those available in Oregon and regions northward within a comparatively brief period.

The demand for the product of the forest constantly increases. The supply constantly, and in a growing ratio, diminishes, and prices constantly augment. The causes now in operation, and daily gaining strength, can have but one effect, that of exhausting all the available sources of supply within the lives of persons now in existence.

This appalling prospect, the view of which becomes more vivid the more it is studied, should arouse the farmers, land-owners, and Legislators. It is vital to the future welfare of our people that the reproduction of our forests should at once begin, not on a small scale or in few localities, but in large measures and co-extensive with our settlements. A broad statesmanship, in the National and State Legislature, should at once take up the subject, and deal with it year by year until the great work shall be adequately begun.

The few and hesitating experiments in isolated localities, which have been made in the growing of forest trees, have no significance so far as the general supply of future wants is concerned. But they are of inestimable value, in so far as they teach the ease and comparative rapidity with which forest trees useful to the farm, to the workshop and to the railroad may be produced; and in so far as they show that the agricultural men of the country have already (in advance of the men in high political life) appreciated the necessities of the present and the future. They are also of value in demonstrating that, however remote the profit of forest culture may have been heretofore considered, it is yet true that the artificial plantation may in a very few years, by judicious planting at first, be made to yield current returns equal to the cost of planting and care.

Modifications and ameliorations of climate due to the destruction or the extension of forests, have begun to enlist serious consideration. There can be no doubt of the beneficial influence of forest areas equal in aggregate to one-third or one-fourth of the entire area of any extensive region. But, however important climatic effects may be in this connection,—however desirable it may be that the crops and animal life of the farm should enjoy the benefits of forest influences and shelter, the need of extensive forest planting is imperative enough without taking into consideration its effect on atmospheric movements, temperature, or rainfall. The store, the dwelling, the shop, the factory, the railroad, the wharf, the warehouse—all these and more demand action; demand it in the name of domestic life, of farm economy, of commerce, of all the arts of our civilization. What we shall save in climate by preserving forest areas, or gain by their extension, is just so much to be enjoyed in addition to other compensations. The less violent sweep of the winds in Illinois, as compared with forty or fifty years ago, due to the obstruction caused by buildings, hedges, fences, orchards, artificial groves, and wind breaks on her prairies, speak to the understanding of plain men more forcibly than any language we could use.

There may be those who regard forest planting as a work of mystery and grandeur, beyond the reach of the common farmer. This is a mistaken view. Nearly all the most important deciduous trees may be grown from seed as readily as Indian corn. Of many species the seed may be sown broadcast and harrowed in, if the planter prefers to use the seed lavishly rather than give more care. The seeds of many trees may be planted either in the fall or spring, as may be most convenient. Some of the softer wooded trees grow from cuttings as readily as the grape; and, with most deciduous trees, the seeds or cuttings may, if desired, be at once planted where the trees are to stand. Nor need the most unlettered farmer deny himself the pleasure and the profit of the conifers and evergreens. The plants, furnished at prices which are insignificant in comparison with their value, are abundant at reliable nurseries, and with the simple precaution of keeping the roots moist, and proper care in planting, are as sure to grow as any other tree or shrub.

No part of the earth is blessed with a greater variety of useful trees, both of the hard and soft wooded kinds, than the United States; and these native trees can all be readily grown in artificial plantations. It is not alone the pines and spruces and cedars that make up our valuable timber. The harder wooded trees—the ash, the oaks, the hickories, the maples, the walnuts, and the chestnuts—of which we have heretofore been so lavish, have a value in the arts that no figures can estimate. They may be said to be essential to the continuance of our present civilization. New forests of these trees must be grown, or our grandchildren must depart from our modes of life. West of longitude 100 degrees from Greenwich, the material for a common wagon does not grow on the continent, and we are fast exhausting it east of that meridian. Ohio and Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri have girdled and burnt hard wood trees that would to-day be worth hundreds of millions of dollars. If failing springs and protracted drouths and extremes of temperature suggest replanting, their people may safely rely on a future market more certain than that for any other produce of the soil.

To carry out the views embodied in this report, your Committee submit the following resolutions for adoption by this National Agricultural Congress.

JOHN A. WARDEN,
R. S. ELLIOTT,
W. C. FLAGG,
Committee.

THE REMEDIES SUGGESTED.

Resolved, 1. That we recommend farmers throughout the United States to plant with trees their hilly or other waste lands, and at least 10 per cent of their farms with trees, in such a manner as to provide shelter belts, or clumps, and rapid growing and useful timber.

2. That we solicit the Legislatures of the several States to pass laws providing bounties for planting useful trees, encouraging the planting of the highways, and for the provision of State nurseries of young timber trees; and also the appointment of an Arbor Day for the annual planting of trees, as has already been done in the State of Nebraska.

3. That we ask our Congress of the United States to require, so far as practicable, that hereafter railroad companies and settlers receiving the benefit of the homestead and other acts donating lands, shall plant with timber trees one-tenth of the lands so donated.

WOE IS ME, ULYSSES!

For The Chicago Tribune.

BY PERCY LAMBARDE.

"I would recall a vision which I dreamed
Perchance in sleep"—that all so very real seemed
I cannot but repeat it.

Ulysses I. rides up and down
Through the festive seaside town,
Muttering, with a husky voice,
"Greeley, then's the People's choice."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

Despatches to His Highness tell
News, to him a funeral-knell;
In the sea the scrolls he threw,—
The half burnt weed he tossed, too.
Woe is me, Ulysses!

With a favorite pup he boards a car,
And speeds to Washington, afar.
There arrived, with nervous fear,
A sigh is heaved, and dropped a tear.
Woe is me, Ulysses!

The White House gates at length he gained,
At the moment fore-ordained
For merry cheers of gratulation
To the ruler of the nation.
Woe is me, Ulysses!

Strange faces sees he at the door,—
Signs of peace in lieu of war;
The shoulder straps have disappeared,
More than all by him revered.
Woe is me, Ulysses!

Now about him satraps flock,
Who in Greeley took no stock;
"One by one and two by two"
Into quite an army grew.
Woe is me, Ulysses!

Out spoke a menial from the crowd:
"Your Majesty looks extreme low-browed;
Wherefore, whence, and why fore, pray,
Seems Your Highness sad to-day?"
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"Friends, ye have, alas! to know
Of a dire, disastrous blow;
That the 'Liberals,' young and old,
Of the Government now take hold."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

Then outspoke the Treasury man,
With his solemn face, and wan:
"Ulysses I., thou'rt justly served;
Ulysses I., thou worse deserved."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"By you the laws have been outraged;
Upon the weak you war have waged;
The Nation's heart have made to bleed
By thirst for fame, and guilty greed."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"Your bull-pups, houses, lots and steers
Have caused full oft a million sneers;
Chorpennings, Dents, and Secors, too,
Leets and Stockings, not a few."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"Nephews, cousins, by the score,—
Rogues ne'er heard of here before,—
Round you fawning, you have kept,
And to you on their knees they crept."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"While, from the Nation's ample store,
Stole they ever more and more;
Money is the Nation's blood,
And you drew a copious flood."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"He who knows no touch of shame,
Can he, then, the people blame,
If they cast him friendless out,
Deep-scourged by the ballot's knout?"
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"Poor Treasury man! Poor Treasury man
Thy official life is but a span;
To thy grocery back thou'lt go,
For that thou dost a weakness show!"
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"A leaning toward the honest side,
Which is all too thin; beside,
Thou see'st thine official head
With thy master's lowly laid."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"Treasury man, know this in sooth:
I was a Democrat in youth;
Let these words of mine go forth,
To the East, West, South, and North:"
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"I'm nothing now! indeed I am;
My dignity is all a sham;
And every boy just out of school
Will say my head's that of a fool."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

"Let Greeley come! I've played it fine;
Cigars and whiskey, gin and wine,
Presents rare from every clime,
Have come to me from time to time."
Woe is me, Ulysses!

His tones were sad; and, ere the sun
Another daylight race had run,
Deserted he by friend and foe,
Where now thy tyrant pomp and show!
Woe is me, Ulysses!

Great-hearted Horace sees he now,
And "pain and anguish wring his brow;"
The Nation's daughters turn aside,
And, of his fall, Ulysses chide!
Woe is me, Ulysses!

And, from the windows o'er the walls,
The merry ring of laughter calls.
But "Useless" weeps like woman o'er
His loss, for it is very sore.
Woe is me, Ulysses!